# Daily Report

# East Europe

FBIS-EEU-88-123
Monday
27 June 1988

# Daily Report
## East Europe

*FBIS-EEU-88-123* *27 June 1988*

CONTENTS

**ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT**

Delegates to Nuclear-Weapons Free Meeting Speak ..... 1
CSSR's Kempny Talks *[RUDE PRAVO 22 Jun]* ..... 1
Romania's Radulescu Speaks *[AGERPRES]* ..... 2
FRG's Bahr Addresses Group *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 21 Jun]* ..... 3

**ALBANIA**

Gorbachev's Reforms Denounced, Stalin Defended ..... 6

**BULGARIA**

Albania's Plaka Received by Atanasov *[ATA]* ..... 10
Stoichkov Receives Warsaw Mayor Boleslawski ..... 10
Parliamentary Commission Views Water Supply *[Starev in NARODNA MLADEZH 23 Jun]* ..... 10

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

Jakes Speaks at CPCZ Secretaries' Meeting ..... 11
Jakes Interviewed on Democracy, Reforms *[Paris L'HUMANITE 21 Jun]* ..... 12
Report on 22 Jun CPCZ CC Presidium Session *[RUDE PRAVO 23 Jun]* ..... 14
Federal Assembly Delegation Leaves for U.S. ..... 15
Airline Introduces Freight Security Checks *[Bratislava PRAVDA 13 Jun]* ..... 15

**GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**

W. Berlin Woman Sentenced to 10 Years for Spying ..... 16
Three 'Would-Be Emigrants' Arrested *[Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG 24 Jun]* ..... 16
Church Conference Calls For Reform, Free Press *[Hamburg DPA]* ..... 16
Honecker Returns From Visit to PPR ..... 16
Honecker Congratulates Italian Communist Leader *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 22 Jun]* ..... 17
Stoph Congratulates SRV's Do Muoi *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 23 Jun]* ..... 17
Honecker Sends Condolences to Turkey on Landslide *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24 Jun]* ..... 17

**HUNGARY**

Demonstration Planned Against Romanian Policy ..... 18
Police Urge 'Responsible' Conduct *[NEPSZABADSAG 25 Jun]* ..... 18
Daily Calls For Restraint *[MAGYAR HIRLAP]* ..... 18
Budapest TV Fears 'Provocations' ..... 18
'Bogus' Leaflets Spread *[MAGYAR NEMZET]* ..... 19
PPF Protests Romania's Urbanization Measures *[MAGYAR NEMZET 22 Jun]* ..... 19
SZOT 'Open Letter' to Romanian Trade Unions *[NEPSZAVA 22 Jun]* ..... 20
Whitehead, USSR's Yakovlev Asked About Romania ..... 20
Grosz Receives U.S. Ambassador Palmer ..... 21
MAGYAR HIRLAP Article Describes VOA Link-Up *[14 Jun]* ..... 21
General Secretary Grosz Going to USSR in July ..... 21
USSR's Gen Lushev Departs After Visit ..... 21
Kotai Addresses Potsdam Security Conference *[NEPSZABADSAG 13 Jun]* ..... 21

Kadar Chairs MSZMP Central Committee Session ..... 22
Session Issues Communique ..... 22
Session Assesses U.S.-Soviet Summit ..... 24
Berecz: Government Restructuring Not Finished *[NEPSZABADSAG]* ..... 24
Pozsgay Queried on Reform, Popular Expression *[MAGYAR NEMZET 20 Jun]* ..... 24

## POLAND

Gorbachev Profiled Before Upcoming Visit ..... 26
GDR's Honecker Visits, Meets With Jaruzelski ..... 26
Youth Treaty Signed *[ADN]* ..... 26
Leaders Hold Talks *[ADN]* ..... 26
Jaruzelski Gives Luncheon Toast *[ADN]* ..... 28
Honecker Delivers Luncheon Toast *[ADN]* ..... 28
Honecker Speaks at Wroclaw Rally *[ADN]* ..... 29
Jaruzelski Gives Rally Address *[ADN]* ..... 31
Honecker Speaks at Wroclaw Dinner ..... 32
Youth Friendship Meeting With GDR Concludes ..... 33
Jaruzelski Participates in Awards Ceremony ..... 33
PAP Reviews Week's Events ..... 33
Runoff Elections To Be Held 3, 10 July ..... 35
PZPR-ZSL-SD Commission Meets 17 Jun *[TRYBUNA LUDU 18-19 Jun]* ..... 35

## ROMANIA

Ceausescu Chairs PEC Meeting 24 Jun ..... 37
RCP CC Plenum Convened on 28 Jun ..... 38
Parliament To Resume Proceedings 29 Jun ..... 38
Merits of Cooperative Property Examined ..... 38
Commentary on Romanian Minorities' Situation *[Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP 17 Jun]* ..... 39
Egyptian Party Official Arrives ..... 40
Received by Ceausescu ..... 40
Meets Dascalescu ..... 40
Official's Visit Reviewed ..... 40
Ceausescu Receives Departing Polish Envoys ..... 40

## YUGOSLAVIA

'Arafat Holds Final Round of Talks ..... 41
Talks Praise Ties ..... 41
Says Resolution 242 Accepted ..... 41
Departs Belgrade ..... 41
Mikulic Continues Talks in Turkey ..... 41
Report on Mikulic Toast ..... 41
Discusses International Issues ..... 42
Meets With Ozal, Evren ..... 43
Leaves Istanbul ..... 43
Krunic Greets New PCI General Secretary ..... 43
Deputy Prime Minister Interviewed on Economy ..... 43
Commentary Views Ljubljana Protest Meeting ..... 44
Slovene Assembly Rejects Strikers' Demands ..... 45
Strikers Return to Work ..... 45
Krunic Attends Slovene LC Meeting ..... 46

**Delegates to Nuclear-Weapons Free Meeting Speak**

## CSSR's Kempny Talks

*AU2406125688 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jun 88 pp 1, 7*

[Report by RUDE PRAVO correspondents Vladimir Plesnik and Vladimir Vacha, and CTK: "Czechoslovakia's Active Contribution to the Common European Home; Second Day of the Berlin Meeting"]

[Excerpt] Berlin—The International Meeting on Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones in the GDR capital continued with sessions in nine commissions on Tuesday [21 June]. The Czechoslovak delegation head Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, spoke about the CSSR's concrete efforts.

Speaking in the second commission, he first emphasized the importance of political dialogue at all levels and highly assessed the results of the Soviet-American talks.

The common European home is becoming the dominant political vision of Europe. The CSSR's concrete contribution in this regard is the proposal to establish a zone of confidence, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations along the line of contact between Warsaw Pact and NATO states. Central to our proposal is the conviction that relations between states must be founded on trust, the groundwork for which is laid by specific, mutually advantageous cooperation, by contacts permeating the political and military as well as economic, ecological, and humanitarian spheres.

We believe that the creation of a strong fabric of good-neighborly relations among these states can become one of the pillars of our continent's peaceful development. For this reason we consider it logical that all countries located in the zone of contact should take practical steps to achieve a qualitatively new level of relations and comprehensively contribute to the furtherance of the Helsinki process.

In the military sphere we propose the gradual creation of some sort of a diluted zone from which the most dangerous types of offensive weapons would be removed. At the same time we propose the adoption of additional confidence-building measures, a broader application of the Stockholm conference agreements, and the enforcement of specific steps to reduce the danger of a surprise attack. The steps being proposed by us must be viewed in the context of the whole package of the Warsaw Pact member states' foreign political initiatives. They build on and more deeply develop earlier joint proposals of the SPD, SED, and CPCZ to create a corridor free of nuclear weapons and a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe, and other proposals aimed at promoting trust and disarmament on the continent.

However, this does not mean that the entire process must necessarily begin in the military sphere. We are convinced that the exploitation of existing potentials in the political, economic, humanitarian, or ecological spheres would favorably influence the overall situation in Europe and stimulate measures to reduce military confrontation. This is why we propose also the attainment of a new level of political, economic, cultural, and inter-human relations. The broad spectrum of mutually advantageous cooperation could include, for instance, also new, nontraditional forms in the sphere of production cooperation, in trade and services, in tourism, transport infrastructure, in enhancing the safety of nuclear power plants, and in the prevention and solution of all serious ecological issues.

Favorable conditions are being created for the development of such cooperation by the economic restructuring in a number of socialist countries and by the normalization of relations between the EEC and CEMA member states.

An important element of our proposal is its humanitarian dimension, which is an inseparable part of the process of building confidence. It provides for the expansion of cooperation not only in the sector of cultural, scientific, educational, and health contacts, but also for the extension of contacts between people, and for an improvement in the conditions for the development of international tourism and for better mutual knowledge. The process of building mutual confidence should thus directly involve millions of people, which would at the same time represent an important guarantee of its irreversibility.

We do not propose a new forum for negotiating and assessing our initiative, which is open to all constructive ideas. We intend to make maximum use of the existing forums and render the structures and mechanisms of multilateral and bilateral dialogue with all interested states more flexible and efficient.

One of the basic premises of the proposal is the principle of good-neighborly relations. Breaches or undermining of this elementary principle of civilized society often resulted in tragedies and in the suffering of many nations in the past. We are convinced that good-neighborly relations in the narrow and broad sense of the word are becoming an important connecting link in the joint solution of various problems with which the times are confronting us.

An irreplaceable role in building stable relations in Europe is played by the consistent implementation of commitments undertaken within the framework of the Helsinki process. We expect the Vienna follow-up meeting to produce a qualitatively new contribution in this regard for all aspects of all-European security and cooperation. A new page in the disarmament efforts in

Europe should be opened, before this year is out, by the talks on reducing armed forces and conventional armaments from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The democratization of international relations, which is expressed also in the increased activity of small and medium-sized countries, gives a new boost to the enhancement of security and to the creation of the necessary infrastructure of cooperation. The source of the increased dynamism of the foreign policy of socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia, are, above all, the processes of restructuring and democratization, the materialization of the new political thinking in the form of specific steps in the international field. These processes establish favorable prerequisites for the further activation of Czechoslovakia in the struggle for a nuclear-free world and for peaceful cooperation among nations, the Czechoslovak representative said.

The second day of the meeting in the Palace of the Republic in Berlin culminated in a discussion in the plenum. On the agenda were questions connected with the joint SED, CPCZ, and SPD initiative for a nuclear-free corridor and a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe. Josef Kempny also took the floor in the course of the evening.

He emphasized that the CPCZ regards the cooperation of communist, socialist, social democratic, and other parties as an important factor of dynamizing international relations, improving the international situation, solving the problems of disarmament, and promoting peace and security in Europe and in the world. The Berlin meeting deals with the question of nuclear-free zones, the creation of which in various parts of the world would be of fundamental importance for further progress in nuclear disarmament, forestalling a nuclear war, and preserving world peace. It was precisely the joint initiative of the CPCZ, SPD, and SED that became the basis of the joint proposal of the CSSR and the GDR in 1986 to create a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe.

We regret that for the time being the proposal has not met with a positive response of the partner to which it was addressed, that is, of the FRG Government. This is all the more regrettable as, following the withdrawal of Soviet operational and tactical missiles from the CSSR and the GDR at the beginning of the year, which was completed even before the ratification of the Soviet-American Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate and Shorter-Range Missiles, the CSSR has become a country on the territory of which there are no nuclear weapons. [passage omitted]

### Romania's Radulescu Speaks

*AU2406110988 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0847 GMT 24 Jun 88*

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Conceptions, Initiatives and Demarches for the Creation of Nuclear-Free Zones Set Forth by the Romanian Delegations at the Berlin Meeting"]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/6/1988—At the close of the International Meeting on the Creation of Nuclear-Free Zones, held in Berlin, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the CC of the SUPG, chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, received the heads of the participating delegations.

On the occasion, from Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Erich Honecker was conveyed a warm friendly salute and best wishes of good health and personal happiness, of success and prosperity to the GDR people.

Thanking, Erich Honecker asked that Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu be conveyed a cordial friendly salute, wishes of good health and happiness, and the Romanian people, successes in the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society.

Addressing the meeting, the Romanian chief delegate, Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, said:

In the conditions of the current international situation which continues to be grave and complex, more than ever before, people, peace-loving forces everywhere should rally their efforts and collaborate more closely to defend people's and nations' foremost right to peace, life, free and dignified existence.

In front of the survival-or-disappearance choice—the speaker said—the question of nuclear disarmament, of disarmament in general cannot be viewed as the competence of the big powers or of a restricted group of states, it is of equal interest to all the peoples, all the states, irrespective of social system, political philosophy, size, economic or military strength.

It is in this vision that fits Romania's conception on the creation of nuclear-free zones or areas as wide as possible, with a great concentration of nuclear arms and densely populated, considering them to be important steps towards speeding up the process of nuclear disarmament.

The speaker further referred to the multiple actions initiated by Romania for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace and understanding, friendship and collaboration, free of nuclear and chemical weapons, of troops and foreign military bases.

Upon President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative, ever since the first special session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament in 1978 and, afterwards, at the Geneva Disarmament Conference as well as at the Stockholm conference in 1984, Romania advanced the proposal for the establishment, along the frontiers between the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries, of a demilitarized corridor of security, free of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. Furthermore, he said, Romania has welcomed and backed the efforts of

the countries committed to creating nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zones in central and northern Europe as well as in other parts of the world, and to proclaiming nuclear-free countries and towns. In this respect, we appreciate the initiatives of the German Democratic Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for the creation of a denuclearized corridor just as the joint initiative of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Social Democratic Party of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Declaring and acting for the building of nuclear-weapon-free zones, Romania also underscores the need that the states possessing such weapons should guarantee strict observance of the status of like zones, which would be prerequisite for the creation of a climate of confidence and security.

### FRG's Bahr Addresses Group

*AU2606100388 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Jun 88 p 6*

[Speech delivered by Egon Bahr, head of the SPD delegation, member of the SPD Presidium, chairman of the Bundestag subcommittee on disarmament and arms control, and member of the SPD-SED joint work group on security policy issues, at the International Meeting on Nuclear-Free Zones in Berlin on 20 June]

[Text] Mr Chairman of the State Council!

Ladies and gentlemen!

I am speaking in a fivefold capacity—but, to reassure you, let me add that I do not claim five times as much speaking time. I am speaking as a member of the SPD Presidium, for the Socialist International, as a member of the Palme Commission, as a member of the joint working group that worked out the principles of a nuclear-free zone, and as a human being. The latter is the most important.

In this impressive hall many people have gathered who differ from rather than resemble one another in their color of skin, experience, age, sex, beliefs, professions, values, political persuasions, past, and social origins. However, even though much divides us, our common responsibility for the primary goal of mankind—to preserve life—is larger. History must continue so that our hopes are fulfilled, so that the individual can develop his abilities in freedom and dignity, and so that we can debate on the best way for our societies—societies that are subject to change.

Whether nuclear fission or the Third World and the growth of its population are at issue, whether it is the destruction of our environment and of the biosphere—all these bombs were made by man and can only be deactivated by man. Only common sense can abolish the dangers the mind has created. As a Social Democrat, I know how difficult it is for common sense to be accepted by the majority. Mankind is condemned to the rule of common sense, or the rule of common sense is mankind's chance—if you will—if mankind does not want to perish. The coalition of common sense has been mentioned in both German states. I think that responsibility and farsightedness must make us allies, and, if necessary, accomplices, of common sense, beyond all borders that separate and will continue to separate countries and systems, programs and beliefs—just like fire and water, as Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl rightly said recently. However, even fire and water will exist for mankind only if history continues. What we formulated together with our colleagues of the SED on the "conflict of ideologies and common security" originates from this spirit and is supposed to help far beyond the two parties and German states.

Being one who is convinced of the current necessity of the two alliances and of the stability that we need to establish a European house; being one who has come to respect realities even if he does not like them; and being one who knows the two superpowers, I say that the necessary loyalty to my alliance and to my country cannot relieve me of the loyalty of my conscience and the knowledge of the law of human life. The very people who think differently are today our partners and, hopefully, allies of common security. I have come here so that this phrase may be a foregone conclusion tomorrow.

Common security is the central message of the Palme Commission to a world with assured nuclear second strike capabilities and, given all the other global dangers, probably also for a world later on if the nuclear threat can be eliminated. The essence of this doctrine is that potential enemies have become indispensable partners in each other's security because today no side can win and unity would only be possible in destruction. That means rejecting one-sidedness, including deterrence—that is, the hope for perfect common sense in an enemy who will allow himself to be deterred. Deterrence and stepped-up armament are twins. Therefore, the point is to put a process in motion that will gradually reduce deterrence and disarmament and gradually replace them with common, meaning collective, security structures.

On the Palme Commission, the father of the idea of the corridor was Cyrus Vance who, I understand, is sick and therefore unable to be here today. He was supported by David Owen. These two former foreign ministers of the United States and Great Britain said that tactical nuclear weapons and short-range missiles are deployed so far forward that in the event of war they would have to be used quickly or they would be lost (use them or lose them) [phrase in parentheses in English]. The nuclear threshold would possibly be crossed within a few hours. Nobody knows whether this would be the beginning of the end of mankind, or whether the catastrophe could be limited to Europe or Germany. Therefore, it would be no less in the West's than in the East's interests to reduce the danger of an early use of these weapons and to

withdraw them on both sides, and to create a nuclear-free corridor. In the event of a crisis, gaining time could mean everything. Yuriy Arbatov, the Soviet commission member, pointed out the military limits and negotiating problems of such an arrangement, which would indeed be a confidence-building measure of special quality and would therefore have a value of its own even if not a single weapon were scrapped.

We have to admit that the Palme Commission was not aware of the complexity of its proposal. It was the SPD-SED joint working group that stated that human ingenuity has given us artillery on both sides that is able to use conventional as well as nuclear shells. Those who want to remove nuclear carriers also have to remove conventional carriers. We had envisaged a far-reaching reduction in the conventional capacity for attack and defense long before a mandate on conventional stability was even discussed and before the treaty on the world-wide abolition of all land-based intermediate-range missiles was concluded.

This historic treaty exists now. It also changes the situation regarding the corridor. It is true, following the INF Treaty a corridor would be the logical continuation for also reducing the threat posed by short-range missiles and theater nuclear weapons, so that neither side could use them any longer against the other. In its present form the proposal on the corridor would, if implemented, be a significant step toward more security and confidence in the center of Europe. However, the task we are facing now has grown.

We must take advantage of the opportunity offered by the treaty. This means we must achieve conventional and nuclear stability between the Atlantic and the Urals at a much lower level by reducing superiorities and asymmetries, verifiable in a foolproof way, to reach a situation where neither side would have the structural capacity to attack, but both sides would retain sufficient capacity for defense. This would require special arrangements for central Europe, and the idea of the corridor would thus have to develop from an isolated confidence-building measure into an integral part of European security, both conventional and nuclear. This is what we are working for.

The CDU in the Federal Republic prefers bilateral talks with GDR and SED figures and has not honored this forum with an official presence. This gives me an opportunity to consider the three main arguments against a corridor that, according to a newspaper report, the Federal Chancellor used in his negative reply to Erich Honecker.

First argument—and I heard this morning that colleague Ronneburger had similar ones:

For a nuclear threat to exist in an area, the decisive thing is not only the nuclear systems that are deployed there, but also the potential of this territory being reached by nuclear weapons. That is correct, and it applies to the whole world. It is possible today to deliver nuclear missiles accurately to virtually every point on our earth. Yet, many regions and countries want to remain free of nuclear weapons, and they know why.

Second argument:

The mere pulling back of nuclear arsenals would only create an illusion of security. This argument not only diminishes the intermediate-range agreement or even turns it into an illusion. This argument also inadmissably ignores the fact that, as a consequence of a corridor, the point would be not only a pulling back, but the verified destruction of nuclear systems. However, to establish that fact, we must talk, and not write letters.

Third argument:

Given the Warsaw Pact's conventional superiority in Europe, a nuclear-free zone would jeopardize stability. To begin with, the third argument is negated by the first, because even in a nuclear-free zone, strategic weapons would still threaten this territory from outside—weapons that would probably be more than sufficient for political deterrence. However, even more interesting is the fact that those who support the third argument would not rule out nuclear-free zones, if the Warsaw Pact's conventional superiority no longer existed. This is a big step forward on the road to a broad coalition of common sense following the Warsaw Pact countries' offer to eliminate all superiorities.

Here we have the problem of vital interests and goals. Since Hiroshima and Nagasaki, no nuclear state has threatened in any conflict to use nuclear weapons against a nonnuclear state. No nuclear state has shared or will share with any other state the decision on the use of such weapons. No chancellor, no State Council chairman, and no head of government will get even a negative right of codetermination in the form of a veto against the use of such weapons. Therefore, I stand by the goal that I formulated earlier for the Palme Commission—to remove all nuclear weapons from the soil of countries that do not possess such weapons.

At least by the time the capability to launch a conventional attack has been removed—and not later—all nuclear weapons should only be deployed on the territory of the states that possess them. We only have limited sovereignty in deciding on the reduction and abolition of these weapons. These decisions are made by the nuclear states themselves. However, if they really want to reach the goal of removing such weapons, conventional stability becomes all the more important, and if in this way some nuclear superiority were to be abolished by some zero solution, that would certainly accelerate the negotiations on conventional stability.

One argument against our proposal on a corridor has not been raised—the argument that people have talked about weapons that do not even belong to them. As in the case of the model of a chemical weapons-free zone, this was in fact the point when representatives of the potential first victims of such weapons found out that they have common interests, even though they are members of different systems and alliances. The idea of common security became effective before it was confirmed by the INF Treaty in a splendid way. It is not just the right of those who would be hit first in the event of war, it also is their duty toward their people to make security unbreakable by submitting proposals of their own. The Germans from both states and the representatives from the CSSR know very well in this respect that they can propose many things, but can scarcely achieve anything without the agreement of their governments and alliances.

If one reads the distortions with which some governments veil their unwillingness to negotiate on further disarmament involving small nuclear weapons which can only hit their allies, if one sees the arrogance of power with which the nuclear states refuse to allow nonnuclear states to participate in the negotiations, even if weapons are involved that do not affect the nuclear states, nobody should be surprised if the European nonnuclear states define their own interests.

A little more than a week ago, Foreign Minister Genscher, in a remarkable speech in Potsdam, called for fourfold "courage to assume responsibility" and spoke in favor of a "vision of a European peace order, in which states with different social systems can exist side by side without fear of each other and in peaceful competition." I agree with him and would like to call for a fifth "courage to assume responsibility," which would be the courage of the FRG Government to act in accordance with these principles. It is good to call for something, but what is needed now is action. Particularly on the 15th anniversary of the entering into force of the Basic Treaty, it must be pointed out that the agreed consultation on security issues includes the joint preparation of initiatives for the respective alliances. Americans and Soviets get together and discuss many things, even regional issues, even Europe. This is good. However, why do the European governments not talk about their very own problems and search for possible solutions? We are by no means satellites! We know our limits very well. However, self-determination within these limits cannot be achieved through entreaties but through action.

Therefore, let us get down to work. Let us do this within the framework of our responsibility. Let us work for this "so that the fatal idea of compensation will be killed," as Willy Brandt put it at the conference of the Socialist International in Madrid; so that rearmament will not be carried out under the guise of the pretty word modernization, so that disarmament will continue dynamically and also include nuclear weapons; so that new impulses of confidence and stability will emanate from central Europe, also in the direction to which the State Council chairman agreed this morning; so that we will achieve an alliance of reason and replace confrontation in Europe with cooperation and peaceful competition between the systems; so that joint security will become the indestructible foundation of our European house; and so that we will no longer have an excuse to not turn unrestrictedly to the urgent problems of mankind.

Thank you very much.

## Gorbachev's Reforms Denounced, Stalin Defended

*AU2706150988 Tirana ATA in English*
*0900 GMT 24 Jun 88*

["Perestroyka—Program and Strategy of Strengthening Soviet Social Imperialism"—"Editorial of the Newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT"]

[Text] Tirana, June 24 (ATA)—On June 24, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries the editorial entitled "Perestroyka—Program and Strategy of Strengthening Soviet Social Imperialism" which says among the other things:

The reforms undertaken by Gorbachev in the Soviet Union and which are already known under the name "perestroyka" have aroused a wide repercussion and have given rise to numerous debates and discussions at home and abroad. Its initiator and inspirer presents perestroyka as a new philosophy, as a new political thought, as a new ideology and morale, even as a new revolution, which as for its importance, extension and depth is compared with the Great October Socialist Revolution.

It is not the first time we hear to be spoken of such reforms in the Soviet Union. It was Khrushchev, the first Soviet leader who with the 20th Congress of the CP of the Soviet Union began that great counterrevolutionary turning point, that process of reforms and transformations that destroyed socialism, that paved the road to the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union and that brought about all those regressive consequences in the international communist and worker movement.

But as known, Khrushchev could not carry his reforms to the end. He was accused of subjectivism and voluntarism, of frenzied haste and his follower, Brezhnev, marched on his road with more mature steps. With already a greater experience, Gorbachev has vigorously ushered the road followed by his predecessors and particularly by his spiritual father—Nikita Khrushchev—to carry his deed to the end.

Perestroyka is wider in extension and deeper in content than all the reforms undertaken by Gorbachev's prececessors and it cannot happen different. The crisis of Soviet revisionism and the whole Soviet society, had reached such a degree that imposed such a program, whose duty was to alleviate the situation in all the directions, in economy and politics, in the life of the party and power organs, in education and culture, in all the country's life. Gorbachev came to power in such a grave situation and perestroyka was invented to come out of it.

Perestroyka was used as a life boat even in the conditions of a general and grave crisis of the whole modern revisionism, of the theoretical and practical failures of political and moral discredit, of electoral failures and splits among different trends. That is why the revisionist current enthusiastically hailed it because it represents an idea of theirs, which serves to augment their somewhat impaired prestige and to assure the bourgeoisie that no evil will come to it by them.

The present reforms were also dictated by the international conditions and the needs of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. The crisis at home kept limiting the economic, financial and military possibilities to realize the ambitions for world domination. If we add to them the decline of international prestige and Soviet influence as a result of aggresions in Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan, the unfavourable tableau for the Soviet Union in the world becomes clearer.

Perestroyka Is Anti-Socialism [subhead]

The Kremlin leadership seeks to present perestroyka as the realiable road and means to recover the Soviet society. Gorbachev just as Khrushchev once, speaks of returning to Lenin and his ideas on socialism, he says that the general device of perestroyka is "more democracy, more socialism". But the Soviet revisionists cannot turn to Marxism and either to Lenin and his ideas on socialism, because they have long since abandoned them, since the Khrushchevites usurped the party and power following Stalin's death. In fact the essence of perestroyka is a frontal attack against Marxism-Leninism and scientific socialism, it is not reforming of the socialist system but of the revisionist order according to a new capitalist model.

Gorbachev is seeking to provide a theoretical basis to the strategy of strengthening Soviet social imperialism, whose aim is to build a new model of socialism, not similar with that preached by his predecessors. In fact all the thesis and views he has presented in the main reports and speeches and which are synthesized in his book on perestroyka distributed throughout the world, are a mixture of doctrines of bourgeois and petit-bourgeois, liberal and Christian socialism, in whose foundations lie the exploitation of man by man, the division of society in classes, the domination of the bourgeoisie.

Summing up the ideological and political aim of perestroyka, the Soviet weekly "LITERATURNAYA GAZETA" writes: "Now state socialism is an obstacle to progress and must be replaced by self-administering socialism." The new model has dictated no other term but the one used by anarchosyndicalists and Titoites. Life has proved the complete failure of the system of self-administration which was applied for the first time in Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav reality with a 20 billion dollars debt, with the profound economic, political, national crisis, with galloping inflation, with unemployment and constant price rise, with the corruption and economic scandals, with the degeneration of the spiritual life clearly testify to the perspectives opened by this system.

The claims for a new model of socialism are accompanied with a savage campaign of attacks against Stalin and his revolutionary and Leninist views on socialism, which are described as "ideological stereotypes". It is taken aim not only at Stalin as an individual, against whom so much spleen is vent, but at the whole socialist system, which was built in the Soviet Union with the great heroism and sacrifices of the people, under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party with Stalin at the head. All this glorious period is classified as a history of crimes and deformations of socialism. Here it is not at all about correcting any mistake that might have been done, but to turn down the whole deed of socialism, because only in this way the road might be opened to perestroyka and glasnost which aim to erase every trace of socialism in the Soviet Union.

Stalin is not to be blamed for the grave crisis the Soviet Union is undergoing. Following his death the Soviet Union remained a great world power and triumphant over fascism. At his time there was carried out the country's industrialization and collectivization of agriculture, there was carried out a profound cultural revolution, there was created a genuine multinational family of the Soviet peoples. Stalin awoke Russia, abolished poverty and hunger there and made it an advanced country in all directions. It is still fresh and indelible in the memory of the Soviet peoples that period when there was no unemployment and inflation, no crisis and social differentiations.

Then who is to be blamed for all these evils that Gorbachev himself is compelled to accept, such as decline of the rates of production, labour productivity, the level of income, the elements of moral erosion as parasitism, criminality, corruption, drug addiction, etc. The blame must be laid on those revisionist leaders who have guided the destinies of the Soviet Union over these 35 years since Stalin's death, the blame must be laid on the deviation from socialism and Marxism-Leninism, on the restoration of capitalism, initiated by Khrushchev at the notorious 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. But precisely to conceal this truth at present Khrushchev is praised and Brezhnev criticized, thus becoming a Turk's head in order to justify the failures of the revisionist course.

In order to legalize perestroyka, Gorbachev wants to find a theoretical support in the views of all those who were against the Leninist program of socialist construction, who are now being rehabilitated one by one from Bukharin, Zinoviev, Kamaniev and all their partisans.

It is known the stern criticism and condemnation that Lenin and Bolshevik party made of the anti-Marxist and anti-socialist stands of all the rightist deviationists and particularly of Bukharin, whose views they have called as the "culminating point of ideological decadence" and defenders of NEP-men and kulaks.

In the context of theoretical and ideological problems discussions are taking place on the place and role of the party, so as to make, as Gorbachev says "a clear division of the functions between the organs of the party and state". This is presented as one of the major problems of the 19th pan-Soviet conference of the party to be held in Moscow by the end of this month. Here it is about the new dimensions of the leading role of the party so that it suits self-administering "socialism", pluralism and opening to the West.

Hence, perestroyka aims to suit better the structure and superstructure of the Soviet society for the new stage of "democratic and human socialism", to eliminate everything that hinders the complete transition to a new society of the open capitalist exploitation.

The Privatisation of Economy—Perestroyka's Main Goal [subhead]

The state monopoly capitalism, which was established as a result of the usurpation of power by the Khrushchevite revisionists, brought about also typical phenomena for it, the economic social crisis, stagnation, bureaucratism and corruption. Under these conditions, Gorbachev placed in the centre of perestroyka a new economic strategy, that of encouraging and greater development of the contemporary forms of capitalism. In an interview granted to a Yugoslav newspaper, the Soviet economist N. Shmelev says that "Gorbachev's aim is to create a vast network of small private enterprises and farms, parallel with the state sector".

In conformity with this new economic strategy the private sector is developing at fast rates, both in the city and the countryside. The new law on the private work allows its application in about 30 kinds of the activity in the field of production and services. While the law on cooperation turns on the green light to the intensive development of the small private production. According to the review "THE COMMUNIST" during the coming years about 50 million working people, 5,5 million pensioners and invalids, 5 million students except for the huge army of housewives will be engaged in direct private activities.

It is required that the basis of the private economy be further extended in the countryside as well, where since now 25 percent of the agricultural production is provided precisely from this sector. It has been also decided by law the division of the land which will be rented on the basis of contracts to individuals, families or groups, who will carry out all the work and will pay tribute to the renting state. This right is granted both to those who live in the countryside, and in the city. Through these measures Gorbachev is undermining and destroying to the foundations everything that has remained from the collectivisation of agriculture, which was one of the greatest victories of socialism.

Through the new economic strategy, the mechanism of the functioning of the Soviet enterprises is being restructured. According to the new Law on the State Enterprises the khozraschet [economic accountability] with its self-financing and profit as the main regulator of the productive activity, constitutes the essence and basic principle of its activity. Actually, 60 per cent of the enterprises of the industrial production alongside those of transport, constructions etc., are implementing the system of self-financing and of decentralisation in adopting decisions concerning the majority of problems of production and planning of the indexes of work, renumeration, investments etc. There has been allowed the free circulation of the capitals of the enterprises for undertaking joint ventures, for the wholesale trade of the means of production, the dominant relations of the market have been legalized and the market of workforce is being created, just like in the West.

Parallel with the process of privatisation, perestroyka has opened the road to the investments of the foreign capital and the creation of the joint ventures, the setting up of which was sanctioned by law for the first time by Gorbachev.

Gorbachev represents his capitalist platform of the development of economy as an actual implementation of the New Economic Policy-NEP-pursued by Lenin following the civil war. But it is common knowledge that the NEP policy was implemented by Lenin for a short period of time, precisely in a very grave situation when the new state of the Soviets was threatened by famine and the world of capital. The very glorious leader of the October Revolution has never treated of it as a general law of the socialist construction, but as a temporary withdrawal imposed by the specific conditions of the moment. Not very late, but a year after the implementation of NEP, in the 11th congress of the party, Lenin declared that an end was put to this tactic and he launched the slogan for the preparation of the offensive against the private capital in economy. To shift the blame on Stalin for giving up the NEP, means to distort the Soviet history, to defend openly private capitalism.

The present-day Soviet leadership has pinned great hopes in the private capitalism and the Western methods of running the economy, hoping that in this way it may bring the Soviet economy out of the crisis together with its impact. So long as the present day capitalism has not managed to eliminate these phenomena and wounds, the same can be said about Gorbachev's new capitalist reforms. As Comrade Ramiz Alia analyses: "The campaign proclaimed in the Soviet Union by Gorbachev against the backwardness and stagnation of economy, against bureaucratism in its running, against parasitism and corruption of the leading cadres, the abuses and the illegitimate profits is a demagogic campaign which aims at deceiving and lulling to sleep the Soviet peoples. These wounds are not at all a result of former subjective faults, as they claim, but an offspring of the capitalist system itself restored there. They cannot be healed either by decrees or by reforms."

The social and class differentitation created at home following the Khrushchevites advent to power, has been further deepened, and as Gorbachev has admitted recently "this society will inevitably have a diversity of strata". "IZVESTIYA" is obliged to publish letters from the readers who write that "There exists the division of the society in rich and less-secured, the lowering of the living standard of special groups of people". The magazine "NOVYY MIR admitted that "the supply not only has not been improved, but on the contrary worsened". TASS reported through the words of a top official of ministry of finances that "new taxes will be applied" for the working people. All these have increased the dissatisfaction of the masses, augmented the explosion of the "social conflicts", as the Soviet press describes the workers' strikes. Gorbachev openly declares that perestroyka "will impair the interests of an ever larger mass of people, social groups and strata".

But who supports perestroyka? Behind it stand the open anticommunist elements and intellectuals of the revisionist avant-garde, the broad stratum of worker aristocracy, the private owners, technocrats and new administrators, who have adapted themselves to Gorbachev's restructures and find in them the road to the realisation of their egoistic interests.

Perestroyka is not lacking also the support of the Western bourgeoisie, which above all sees in this process of reforms a broader possibility to exploit the large market and the cheapest Soviet work force, a more profound integration of the Soviet economy in the world capitalist economy and the possibility of the greater harmonisation of the interests for markets and zones of influence. This predominant stand of international bourgeoisie was clearly expressed by the head of U.S. imperialism, President Reagan during his visit to Moscow and following it, where he did not fail to sing praises to Gorbachev and his reforms.

Glasnost—A Means To Crown the Bourgeois Ideals [subhead]

Perestroyka needs its respective psychological and propaganda atmosphere, which Gorbachev wants to ensure through glasnost. Advertised as a weapon of democracy, glasnost in reality is put in the service of the liberal wing in battle for dominant power positions with the powerful party and state bureaucracy of Brezhnev's epoch, which sees in the new economic mechanism of perestroyka the enchroachment of their own privileges and interests.

In the framework of glasnost there has been launched the campaign of successive rehabilitations of different counterrevolutionaries and publications which run counter to October Revolution and the construction of socialism and the campaign of unbridled attacks against Stalin. It is not by chance that in the name of glasnost doubts are thrown upon Lenin himself, who is made responsible for the famine in the Soviet Union after the October Revolution, because he pursued in these difficult years the

policy of war communism. The politicians and historians, the writers and journalists, the sociologists and scientists, who are in the front ranks of the Gorbachev's perestroyka, has undertaken the responsibility to rewrite the history, to make the white black and the black white.

Gorbachev has launched the slogan of the socialist pluralism of the views, a slogan this similar with that of Mao Zedong for the blooming of 100 flowers and the competition of 100 schools. This credo of glasnost has opened the way to the outbreak of the nationalist, chauvinist, cosmopolitan and imperialist views. In such an atmosphere there are activated pro-Slav groups like "Pamyat" etc., it is further enhanced the feeling of the Great Russian chauvinism which preaches the old right of Russia to lead and rule not only the peoples within the Soviet federation, but also the other peoples of the world.

The strengthening of the Great Russian chauvinist spirit could not but bring about new aggravations of the national crisis and tensions, which have characterized the relations among nations in the Soviet Union after the Khrushchevites came to power. The events in Nagorno-Karabakh, Armenia and Azerbaijan, the Baltic republics and Kazakhstan showed obviously what value had the solemn declarations of Gorbachev in the speech he made on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the revolution that "we have definitely solved the national problem".

Perestroyka is winning allies even in the religious circles. The top representatives of the religious hierarchy publicly bless perestroyka and call on the believers to support it. Gorbachev and the patriarch of Russia meet and find common language to attack again Stalin in connection with his stand towards religion. A new law on the problem of faith, which increases the role of the religious institutions in the life of society is compiled and the "communist" Soviet state pompously celebrated the millenary of Christianism in Russia.

Glasnost is opening to all kinds of counterrevolutionaries and anticommunists, but Gorbachev does not hesitate to use censure, repressions and discharges from the leading posts against his own opponents. Under the banner of "stamping out the resistance of the conservative forces", the democracy of glasnost is accompanied with the mass mopping up of the cadres of different levels of the party, power and economy ever undertaken in the Soviet Union. But in spite of all these perestroyka has encountered with difficulties and with a great opposition, its rates and results are not those expected by its initiators. The political and ideological struggle on the problem of perestroyka is aggravated especially now, on the eve of the 19th pan-Soviet conference of the party.

The ideological, economic and social community of perestroyka with the bourgeois order neither limits and reduces the imperialist ambitions of Moscow, nor does it subside its rivalry with the USA for zones of influence. Perestroyka in the field of the international relations, the democratization or the humanization of these relations, which it allegedly wants to do, aims at indoctrinating the world with the ideology and policy of the Soviet social imperialism, to cover the dangers coming to the peoples by its aggressive and hegemonist course. But the demagogy of Gorbachev's political philosophy on international relations can not hide the reality of the social imperialist policy of the Soviet Union.

The phrases on the internationalism cannot reconcile with the policy of hegemony and domination on the peoples, just as the exploitation of other countries through the selling of arms and the investments of capital can not be covered with the "concern" for their development. The attempts for allegedly the right solution of the regional conflicts cannot cover the bargainings with U.S. imperialism at the expense of the peoples, as well as the talks and agreements with it allegedly in the interest of the peace and security, cannot hide their attempts for the monopolization of the international problems and the division of the zones of influence.

Speculating with the great and real danger coming to the peoples by the nuclear weapons, Gorbachev, as formerly Khrushchev, has reduced all the contradictions of the present world in a single one, in that between war and peace, in the name of saving mankind from the catastrophe which threatens it, of the common boat from the danger of drowning, he preaches the full class reconciliation, the unity and collaboration with all without distinction, asking from the peoples to give up all their revolutionary and liberation ideals. The negation of the class struggle, socialist revolution, national liberation wars, the preservation of the status quo, this is the kernel of the "new philosophy" of Gorbachev in the international arena, which is as old as opportunism in the working class movement itself.

The party of labour of Albania [AWP] which has waged a great and long struggle against modern revisionism, has been and will be a resolute fighter against revisionism of every hue, against all the enemies of Marxism-Leninism, and especially against Soviet revisionism, the most perfect and dangerous revisionism. "Our party," Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, "cannot reconcile with any kind of opportunism, with any kind of deviation from Marxism-Leninism, with any distortion of it".

The modifications, tactics, the perestroykas of different revisionist currents have as their aim to consolidate the national and international positions of modern revisionism. The peoples and the Marxist-Leninist parties cherish no illusion for corrections and reformations of the capitalist and revisionist system, whose reactionary character may be changed only by a real proletarian revolution.

**Albania's Plaka Received by Atanasov**
*AU2506140388 Tirana ATA in English*
*0905 GMT 25 Jun 88*

[Text] Tirana, June 25 (ATA)—The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania, Georgi Atanasov, received the vice-minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Sokrat Plaka, and had a friendly talk with him.

Attending the reception was the vice-minister of foreign affairs Ivan Ganev. Present was also the interim charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the PSR of Albania to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Bashkim Rama.

During his stay in Sofia, where he took part in the meeting of the representatives of the ministries of foreign affairs of the Balkan countries, the vice-minister of foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania, Sokrat Plaka, was received on June 24 by the minister of foreign affairs of the PR of Bulgaria, Petur Mladenov.

Likewise, he met with the vice-minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Ivan Ganev, with whom he exchanged opinions on the progress of the relations between the two countries.

**Stoichkov Receives Warsaw Mayor Boleslawski**
*AU2406165288 Sofia BTA in English*
*1525 GMT 24 Jun 88*

[Text] Sofia, June 24 (BTA)—Mr Grigor Stoichkov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received Mr Jerzy Boleslawski, mayor of Warsaw.

They considered specific forms of cooperation between Sofia and Warsaw, above all in construction, transport services and trade.

**Parliamentary Commission Views Water Supply**
*AU2406151088 Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 23 Jun 88 p 2*

[Commentary by Plamen Starev: "In the National Assembly: Anxiety About Water"]

[Text] The Permanent Commission for Environmental Protection and Regeneration held a session on 22 June. During the session certain conclusions were reached on the commission's work in accordance with the decision of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee "Concerning Radical Restructuring of Environmental Protection Work and Conducting a New Ecological Policy." The condition of sources of drinking water was also discussed.

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, took part in the session.

There are very few population centers in the country, mainly small villages and hamlets, that have no water supply. The people's government has undoubtedly achieved very great successes in this field, but certain unresolved problems still exist.

—According to official statistics, 24 percent of all drinking water is wasted.

—Approximately 25.1 percent of the drinking water losses results from defects in the water mains system.

—A total of 91 towns and 1,752 villages are subject to seasonal controls.

—The proportion of drinking water supplied for the needs of industry and agriculture is extremely high, namely 45.4 percent of the total.

These facts come from the coreport of the working group under the permanent commission given the task of investigating the condition of the sources of drinking water. Anxiety about this vitally important issue was apparent in all the speeches made by the people's deputies. The commission adopted decisions on the questions examined.

## Jakes Speaks at CPCZ Secretaries' Meeting

*LD2406170688 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 24 Jun 88*

[text] Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke at the end of a 2-day statewide meeting at Prague Castle of chief secretaries of the CPCZ regional and district committees.

He praised the overall working character of the meeting and open approach to the problems of party work. He noted that a very useful exchange of experience had taken place. He agreed with the view that such meetings should be organized on a regular basis, at least once a year. We are aware, said Milos Jakes, that this is a contribution not only to your work but also to the activity of the party leadership. He stressed the full identity of views on the assessment of the situation and on ways of dealing with problems. This is important for our advancement.

A number of critical comments and questions were raised with regard to the work of the center, Milos Jakes said. He assured those taking part in the meeting that the Presidium and the Secretariat of the party Central Committee will deal with the questions and will demand from communists and responsible officials in state and economic bodies and mass organizations that they are solved.

It is a good thing that you look at your work self-critically, that you try to seek ways to improve it, and to raise it to the level of current tasks.

Milos Jakes added that the party is not only the initiator but must be also the engine of restructuring; it must lead it, give it the correct tone, and it must not lose control over development.

Attention must be concentrated on three basic directions of activity—economic reform, a deep democratization of all spheres of the life of the society, and last but not least a thorough implementation of the tasks of socio-economic advancement.

Milos Jakes stressed that the responsible implementation of the plan for this year and of the entire Eighth 5-Year Plan is also an expression of one's attitude to restructuring. Efficiency, quality and husbandry of production in industry, agriculture, and in all other areas must be significantly improved. It is also necessary to implement at a faster pace the findings of science and technology and to put project construction in order. These are demanding tasks, the fulfilment of which is a decisive factor in the implementation of the strategic conclusions of the 17th congress, and of the 7th and 9th sessions of the party Central Committee. It is necessary to speed up the rate of restructuring, of content, style, and methods and forms of party work.

What is the basis of restructuring in the party? The key task today is to ensure that the party implements its leading role in society not through administrative or directive ways but through political methods: political leadership, consistent daily political-organizational and ideological work with people, and with substantial influence over cadre policy.

One has to bear in mind that all the links in our political system, all the state and economic organs work independently, with initiative and full responsibility and, in this spirit, they also increase their demands on the communists who are active in these organs. A decisive direction along which the efforts of all party organs must proceed is to involve primary party organizations in active movement. This is an irreplaceable and decisive role of the party district committees who control this basic link. They should be in constant contact with party organizations, know their life, give them efficient help, lead them politically. Above all, they must create conditions for the growth of independence in their activity, and improve the quality of work, above all, with chairmen of primary organizations, Comrade Milos Jakes said.

Activation of the party requires a democratization of its internal life. It must be influenced by an atmosphere of comradely openness, criticism, and self-criticism, and a broad exchange of views on all questions. One has to increase the role of the elected organs and increase collective spirit. It is an important task to improve the quality of the party apparatus' activity as a qualified helper of elected organs. It is necessary to strengthen party discipline and responsibility for the fulfilment of party resolutions. We must also raise to a higher level the verification activity by the party. Developing and strengthening the authority of the party, Milos Jakes continued, requires a constant reinforcement of the links between party organs and organizations, of all communists, and the broadest strata of the working people and citizens. It requires a knowledge of the people's views, their problems, and to answer them and solve them in time. The most important thing is to see to the unity of words and actions.

The central demand on the party's activity is to win over the working people to fulfill the current revolutionary tasks. Stemming from this is the great role of ideological work which must permeate all party political organizational activity. Every communist must share in it. Milos Jakes stressed the significance of the work with cadres which is very important for implementing our aims. To shift it to a higher level requires us broadly to implement democratic principles, and to increase our public nature so that we might select the best people who will have the working people and citizens' support.

The profound revolutionary changes which we are facing in our society mean the creative implementaiton of the principles of Marxism-Leninism. They are aimed at strengthening socialism. We should free ourselves in all sections from all that is obsolete, from all that hinders a

healthy development of society, ranging from conservatism, dogmatism, and bureaucracy, to stereotypes which stand in the way of developing the creative potential of the people and the advantages of our socialist system.

We must not allow—and this has also been rightly stressed at this meeting—anyone to capitalize on the process of restructuring and democratization, to attempt to distort it, impair it, or misuse it against socialism.

Our meeting is taking place shortly before an exceptionally important event in the life of the CPSU—its 19th all-Union conference, Milos Jakes said. I would like to reiterate that we must familiarize ourselves with the results of its proceedings, because we intend to use these results in our country in a creative way to implement the tasks in carrying out thes strategic line of our party.

Milos Jakes concluded by voicing the conviction that the ideas and results of the meeting and the rich experience brought up in the discussion would be projected by the leading secretaries in a responsible way into the activity of the district and regional committees, primary organisations, in the work of communists in National Front organizations, in the National Committees, in the state and economic bodies, and in all sectors of the life of society. A militant and exemplary approach by all communists and their personal dedication and courage, Milos Jakes stressed, is crucial to the success of our policy and leading organs at all levels, beginning with the CPCZ Central Committee.

## Jakes Interviewed on Democracy, Reforms

*PM2406090688 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 21 Jun 88 pp 14-15*

[Interview with CPCZ General Secretary Milos Jakes by Jose Fort in Prague—date not given]

[Text] [Fort] Czechoslovakia has adopted the path of reform. You have said several times that these reforms are economic, social, and political. Can you explain their content?

[Jakes] Socialism's potential and advantages have not yet been fully exploited. We are now restructuring the economic system and all aspects of society's life. These reforms are based on an essential requirement: To speed up the development of socialism, to make it more efficient in the economic sphere, to make it more modern, more harmonious, more just, in short, stronger and more attractive. These reforms are aimed primarily at extending socialist democracy.

We have adopted measures limiting the centralization of economic management. The enterprises will have extensive powers. They will choose their working methods and will decide on the division of profits. At the same time we are democratizing management with labor collective councils which must discuss all questions relating to the running and development of the enterprise. The labor collective will elect the director and all officials.

On 1 July more than one third of enterprises will start to work on the basis of the principles enshrined in the new laws. On 1 July 1989 the laws will be applied to all. And on 1 January 1989 we will carry out the restructuring of prices, especially wholesale prices. As you can see, we attach crucial importance to economic reform.

At the same time, changes are being made in our political system which is based on the National Front. We want to strengthen and extend the role of the Front's various components. We also want to change the election system and reform the Republic's Constitution. Indeed, we are implementing an opening up policy which will make possible broad participation by men and women in this country. Finally, we stress the role of information, without which it is impossible to democratize society.

Restructuring and democratization require a change in the party's content, style, and working methods, and greater democracy within the party.

We must develop criticism and self-criticism, strengthen the party's unity and its ability to take action in close liaison with the people.

To sum up, what do we want? We want to combat egalitarianism, to improve the relationship between work and wages, to adapt our social policy, and to combat inertia. The current reforms will change a state of mind which has nothing to do with socialism. This is a complex change of policy. People here are watching events in the USSR with enthusiasm. They are asking us to do the same. It is still too soon for us to be able to register the first results of our reforms but I can already say that democracy is being established. And all our country's vital forces have a role to play in this process.

[Fort] What is your assessment of the implementation of decisions made since your election to the post of CPCZ Central Committee general secretary? Are there obstacles?

[Jakes] The CPCZ Central Committee meeting in December 1987, during which I was elected general secretary, was not aimed solely at the issue of individuals. Its main task was to assess the implementation of the decisions made by our last congress and to draw up a program for restructuring society. What can we now observe? The importance which Communists and all citizens attach to public affairs has increased. Indifference and passiveness are increasingly rare. The party and society are on the move although we must overcome old practices. The population is asking the party leadership and central bodies to energetically solve the problems

which have accumulated. They will not forgive us if we do no more than talk about reforms. We are subject to vast public monitoring, which is a very good thing in my view.

Of course there are curbs. We are all children of our time. Renewal does not happen automatically. It meets with misunderstanding from a section of society. Some habits, traditions, and ways of thinking persist. They influence attitudes and behavior so much that they become obstacles. Not everybody perceives the danger of stagnation and not everybody can rapidly change his way of thinking. Some people take time, others never succeed in doing so. Our main task is to overcome old-fashioned approaches and to win the population over to support for restructuring. In this fight, the Communists must shoulder the vanguard role and set an example.

We think that restructuring is a test of the party's maturity and capacity for action. And the core of the present changes in our society lies in the development and extension of socialist democracy.

[Fort] The reforms are the main current issue in Czechoslovakia. The reforms are also the main issue in the USSR, where the words "restructuring" and "openness" have become part of everyday usage. Do you think that there is a relationship between the two experiments?

[Jakes] There is a relationship. We appreciate the restructuring undertaken by the CPSU and the Soviet people as an objective precondition for socialism's future development. The CPSU is adopting a pioneering role. The changes in the USSR are helping to speed up reforms in our country. We are closely following preparations for the 19th CPSU conference. The discussions which will be held at that conference will help to expand our common understanding of the present stage in the development of socialism. The Czechoslovak context—economic, social, cultural, political, and the real situation in society—is different from the one which prevails in the USSR. I have already said that the development of history has led to the formation of the system based on the CSSR's National Front. On this point we differ from the USSR. Our traditions, economic structures, and so forth are also different. And yet, like our Soviet comrades, we are trying to regenerate socialism, and to establish the right conditions for the multifaceted development of the human personality in the spirit of our humanitarian principles.

I have discussed this subject with Mikhail Gorbachev. We agreed on the similarity of our tasks and the methods we have adopted. This is an important factor for the future extension of cooperation between our two parties and our two countries.

[Fort] It is 20 years since the 1968 events. We know that our opinions differ on the Warsaw Pact troops' intervention. We maintain our position and you maintain yours. In a recent interview granted to the American magazine TIME, you discussed the CPCZ Central Committee meeting in January and the April 1968 program. (Footnote) (At the January 1968 CPCZ Central Committee meeting, Alexander Dubcek was elected first secretary. The Central Committee's final communique stressed that it had detected "some shortcomings in the CPCZ leadership's working style and methods and in the implementation of the principles of democratic centralism and democracy in the party." The April 1968 program made provision in particular for a plan of action advocating the building of "a new type of socialist society, which is deeply democratic and in keeping with Czechoslovak traditions.") Despite the 20 years that have elapsed, were the questions raised at the time not similar to the problems now facing Czechoslovak society which are being solved by restructuring?

[Jakes] The January 1968 session of our Central Committeee was entirely justified. It aimed to solve the fundamental problems of the day. And the April program contained many good things, but things developed in a different direction. Today the questions are being raised at a different level and from a different angle than in 1968. But there is a similarity: a desire to solve the problems that have accumulated, and the aims of the reforms, the democratization of society and of the party's internal life, secret ballots, and self-management. The January 1968 objectives and our present objectives are identical. But the means used then and the means we are now using are different. We learned something essential from 1968: The party must keep control over the development of the situation and socialism must be strengthened.

[Fort] At a time when the USSR and the United States are involved in disarmament negotiations, what role does Czechoslovakia intend to play in this sphere?

[Jakes] We value the progress which has been made in Soviet-U.S. negotiations and regard the agreement on dismantling intermediate-range missiles as a historic turning-point. The door to the signing of that agreement was opened by the new political thinking in international relations imposed by the USSR and the other socialist countries.

We are satisfied with the withdrawal of nuclear weapons deployed on Czechoslovak territory and hope to see all countries recognize that the possession of the most destructive weapon ever manufactured by man is the greatest threat to their security.

We are convinced that negotiations between the USSR and the United States on a 50-percent reduction in strategic arms will be successfully concluded as will negotiations on limiting the testing of nuclear weapons, a ban on the manufacture of chemical weapons and the destruction of existing chemical weapons, a reduction in conventional weapons, a reduction in the armed forces in Europe, and the search for political solutions to regional conflicts.

Our party and the socialist state give their full support to the Soviet Union in promoting peace and European security. We are playing an active part in the common task of the countries in the socialist community to strenthen confidence and cooperation in Europe and in the whole world to end the arms race.

Of course, we pay constant attention to relations with neighboring countries and to questions of strengthening security in Europe. We have put forward a joint project with the GDR on the creation of zones free from nuclear and chemical weapons in this region.

This forms the basis of the Czechoslovak initiative aimed at gradually creating a zone of confidence, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations where the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries meet. Thus, we want to contribute to the development of international dialogue and the all-European process, and to strengthening security in our common European home. We are convinced that it is possible to step up economic contacts, to extend cultural relations, to jointly tackle ecological problems, to step up contacts among men, to reduce the concentrations of troops and military equipment, and to strengthen confidence and remove the feeling of threat on both sides. Czechoslovakia, like France and the other states and peoples in the world, needs to establish responsible relations among partners with equal rights.

[Fort] Czechoslovakia is an advanced industrial country. What consequences may the reform that has been started have on economic relations inside CEMA and with the capitalist countries, particularly France?

[Jakes] The international division of labor, especially with the USSR and other socialist countries, is vital for Czechoslovakia. It is one of the objectives of economic restructuring. Similar processes are taking place in the national economies of other socialist countries. This establishes the conditions for a new quality of cooperation within CEMA. We know that the possibilities in this sphere are far from being exhausted and we are working to restructure the mechanism of cooperation and CEMA's activities, including the solution of problems relating to foreign currency, national currencies, and prices, and the concept of the international division of labor until the year 2005. Important decisions in this sphere will be made at the 44th CEMA session which will take place in Prague at the beginning of July.

With regard to economic, scientific, and technical cooperation at international level, it is vital to implement new methods, direct relations among enterprises, and the creation of joint companies on a broader basis. For this reason we are removing all the administrative barriers and all the regulations which prevented those initiatives before.

While continuing to regard cooperation with the CEMA member countries and the other socialist countries as a priority, we are showing great interest in the extension of economic relations with the capitalist and developing countries. We are only putting forward one precondition: Cooperation must be mutually beneficial and fair. We regard the establishment of official relations between CEMA and the EEC as an important step. With regard to France, the total amount of trade with that country was Fr 2,648,000,000 last year, in other words 5.5 percent of Czechoslovak foreign trade with the capitalist countries. This is not in keeping with the two countries' potential. Indeed, Czechoslovakia only accounts for 0.14 percent of French foreign trade. We must expand the traditional forms of relations and extend the modern forms of cooperation; for instance, cooperation on third markets or the creation of joint companies. This could create jobs for the French workers.

In addition to economic cooperation, it would be profitable to enrich our relations in the spheres of science, technology, culture, education, tourism, and so forth. I see no reason not to return to the traditions of friendship between our peoples and to try to establish a large-scale cooperation program.

Before I conclude, allow me to wish the French Communists further success in the struggle for workers' rights and peace in the world. Allow me to send cordial greetings to the French people and wish them a happy and peaceful life.

## Report on 22 Jun CPCZ CC Presidium Session

*AU2706095288 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jun 88 p 1*

["Report on a CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Session"]

[Text] Prague—At its session on Wednesday [22 June] the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium assessed the preparations for the first stage of the restructuring of the organizational structures of the technical, scientific-research, and circulation base of the national economy to state enterprises, established in accordance with the Law on State Enterprises effective 1 July 1988.

It also discussed the further course of action in developing the Czechoslovak initiative aimed at establishing a zone of trust, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. It noted that this initiative, which was proclaimed at the festive session marking the 40th anniversary of the February events, has permeated the consciousness of our public as well as some of the international public and, in an absolute majority of cases, met with a positive response. The Presidium assessed measures aimed at the further development of this initiative.

The Presidium also assessed the orientation of Czechoslovakia's Latin American policy. Czechoslovakia's relations with these countries have a long tradition. The Presidium noted with satisfaction that relations between

Czechoslovakia and Latin American states have become significantly activated in recent years. It approved measures that would lead to the further development of mutual relations with the Latin American countries and to support for the struggle of the Latin American nations for political and economic independence.

### Federal Assembly Delegation Leaves for U.S.

*LD2506135988 Prague CTK in English*
*1220 GMT 25 Jun 88*

[Text] Prague June 25 (CTK)—A group of deputies of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, led by its deputy chairman Bohuslav Kucera, left here today for a visit to the USA.

It is the first parliamentary visit on such a high level in history. The delegation includes chairmen of two significant parliamentary committees, the House of the People's Foreign Relations Committee Miroslav Stepan and the House of Nations' Defence and Security Committee Richard Nejezchleb.

In the latest period, more than 10 delegations of U.S. congressmen and senators arrived in Czechoslovakia. The visit of Czechoslovak parliamentarians to the USA should contribute to further expansion of parliamentary contacts.

The Czechoslovak delegation will visit Washington and New York to meet with their colleagues and journalists.

### Airline Introduces Freight Security Checks

*AU1506112688 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak*
*13 Jun 88 p 2*

[CTK report: "Czechoslovak Airlines' Security Measures"]

[Text] Prague—As of 1 July, for reason of increasing the safety of air transportation, Czechoslovak Airlines [CSA] will introduce checks of all air freight consignments on domestic routes. In socialist organizations the consignments will be checked by authorized staff, who will afterwards present a special declaration together with a parcel or other type of freight when checking it in for air transport. In other organizations and with private persons, the checks will be carried out at check-in by CSA staff in a CSA office in the city or directly at the airport. All offices will supply detailed information.

### W. Berlin Woman Sentenced to 10 Years for Spying

*LD2406192888 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1509 GMT 24 Jun 88*

[Text] Berlin, 24 Jun (ADN)—The Berlin Higher Military Court today sentenced Dora Maager, a permanent resident of Berlin (West), to 10 years imprisonment for spying activities for the FRG's Federal Intelligence Service [BND]. As an enlisted agent she supplied the BND for several years with secret information and established in the GDR capital so-called dead-letter boxes. In addition, she was employed to transport intelligence devices. The Berlin Higher Military Court based its sentence on clear proof.

### Three 'Would-Be Emigrants' Arrested

*AU2406112988 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 24 Jun 88 p 2*

[Text] Frankfurt—According to the International Human Rights Society (IGFM), another three would-be emigrants have been arrested in the GDR. On 26 May Martin Junge, a 40-year-old plumber, was arrested in Dresden, and at the beginning of June engineer Christian Haensel, 45, and teacher Pia Haensel, 38, were arrested, the IGFM reported in Frankfurt. The Haensels were accused of having repeatedly participated in silent demonstrations in front of the Church of the Cross in Dresden. Hundreds of people, most of them would-be emigrants, gathered in this place every Sunday afternoon.

### Church Conference Calls For Reform, Free Press

*LD2606172288 Hamburg DPA in German 1526 GMT 26 Jun 88*

[Excerpt] Halle (DPA)—The church in the GDR continues to believe it could give important impetus to social improvements, but does not see itself as a "public power broker," as is demanded by church members. This was stated by Bishop Christoph Demke at the end of the 4-day Evangelical Church conference in Halle on Sunday at an ecumenical forum. In numerous working groups on the topic of "social renewal" among other things, participants expressed their concern about the state's inflexibility and called for reforms. Demke said that Christians could in this context only "play the role of supplicants."

The meeting in Halle, the last of four regional church conferences in the GDR this year, was overshadowed by renewed interference by the State Press Office in reporting by GDR church media. Next month there will be talks at the level of GDR church leadership and the Council of Ministers to clear up the matter. Dismay and concern about this interference were expressed not only in Halle by critical statements and a working group petition to the chairman of the Council of Ministers, but also in sermons in Evangelical Church services in Thuringia. The sermons were written by the land Church Council and sent to pastors.

Demke told the press that he hoped that by the time of the talks with the state the newspapers concerned would "be published in some way or another." Several speakers of the 1800 registered participants in the church conference, among them the SPD politician Erhard Eppler, pointed out that GDR citizens could find out about their church conferences with no difficulty from West German television and radio. It was a great contradiction if this could not also be done through their own church newspapers.

Consistorial President Manfred Stople of the Berlin-Brandenburg church dealt with the concerns in the Evangelical community about the tense state-church relationship and the accusation of "hostility to the state." Church involvement in debate and in action in the GDR was also in the interest of the state, he said. New impulses from the church were "not hostility to the state but friendliness to the state." The church had to encourage "perestroyka." It was not enough if the state had some ideas about this but the people noticed too little of it. One example of reform would be the improvement of opportunities to travel on visits. But here too justice and consistency were needed.

The GDR and the FRG were also encouraged by participants at the Halle conference to undertake joint conventional disarmament measures. Erich Honecker, says a letter to the GDR State Council chairman, should work to bring about such a signal. The letter from one of the working groups, which was signed by many participants in the conference, gives as an example a reduction of troop numbers in the Federal Army and the National People's Army. The church in the GDR supports disarmament measures, including a nuclear-free corridor.

In a paper which is to be discussed in many GDR parishes, the working group makes comprehensive demands for reforms in the GDR. On the one hand the paper mentions important demands that are already known, but it also clearly goes beyond the propositions of the Evangelical Church leaderships in some respects. Among other things there is a call for an electoral system with "recognizable opportunities for choice" and a renunciation by the communists of their "monopoly on truth exercised through power."

Letters to Honecker were also written at the second "church conference from below," which took place in Halle in parallel with, but not in competition with, the main conference. Numerous, mostly young, participants sent postcards to the State Council chairman expressing the wish that a civilian alternative to miltiary service be introduced in the GDR. In a similar postcard campaign the minister of environmental protection was called upon to publish regular figures on levels of soil, water, and air pollution. [passage omitted]

### Honecker Returns From Visit to PPR

*LD2406195088 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1746 GMT 24 Jun 88*

[Excerpts] Wroclaw, 24 Jun (ADN)—A treaty on "Friendship Work Between GDR and PPR Youth" was

signed on Friday in Wroclaw by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and Council of State chairman. [passage omitted]

Wojciech Jaruzelski said farewell to Erich Honecker at the airport this evening. Both party and state leaders wished each other success in their continued work to promote the well-being of the GDR and PPR peoples.

The delegation led by Erich Honecker was warmly greeted at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport on its return by members of the party and state leadership. Present was Kazimierz Szablewski, charge d'affaires ad interim of the PPR in the GDR.

**Honecker Congratulates Italian Communist Leader**
*AU2406190188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jun 88 p 11*

[ND report: "Erich Honecker Congratulates Achille Occhetto"]

[Text] East Berlin—The SED Central Committee has sent the following congratulatory telegram, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to PCI General Secretary Achille Occhetto:

Dear Comrade Achille Occhetto:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf I convey to you most cordial congratulations on your election as PCI general secretary.

I wish you much success, good health, and creative energy in your responsible work.

With communist greetings,

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker,

general secretary.

**Stoph Congratulates SRV's Do Muoi**
*AU2406173388 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jun 88 p 2*

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, conveyed his most cordial congratulations to Do Muoi, member of SRV Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, on his election as chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.

**Honecker Sends Condolences to Turkey on Landslide**
*AU2706094388 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jun 88 p1*

[ND report: "GDR Condolences on Catastrophe in Turkey"]

[Text] East Berlin (ND)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram of condolences to Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey, on the occasion of the devastating landslides in the northeast of the country, in which at least 150 persons died:

I convey my sincere sympathy to you on the occasion of the tragic natural catastrophe in Trabzon Province, caused by landslides, which claimed the lives of so many peoples.

I ask you to assure the relatives of the victims my heartfelt condolences.

Erich Honecker,

general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

### Demonstration Planned Against Romanian Policy

*LD2506092688 Budapest in English to Europe 2000 GMT 24 Jun 88*

[Text] MAGYAR IFJUSAG, the Hungarian weekly for young people, has reported on preparations for next Monday's mass demonstration in Budapest. The demonstration is organized by noted Hungarian intellectuals in protest against Romanian policies against the Hungarian minority in that country, and against the Romanian plan to wipe out thousands of villages. The paper also reported that Mr Gyorgy Fejti, a secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, has received a number of the intellecutals concerned about Romania's policies, including Mr. Zoltan Biro, a literary historian; Istvan Csurka, a writer; and Ferenc Kosa, a film director.

### Police Urge 'Responsible' Conduct

*AU2706124988 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Jun 88 p 21*

[MTI-attributed communique: "Responsible Conduct for the Sake of Public Order—Budapest Police Headquarters Communique"]

[Text] Budapest Police Headquarters has received information that various citizens' groups are organizing a demonstration to be held on 27 June. The headquarters call on the organizers of, and participants in this demonstration to display responsible citizens' conduct which complies with the constitutional order of the Hungarian People's Republic and to observe the commitments deriving from international law, including the immunity of foreign representations. The police headquarters also calls these people's attention to the prohibition on inciting national hatred and dispute.

The organizers and participants will be entirely responsible for observing these norms, as well as for ensuring order and the safety of property, complying with fire protection regulations, and avoiding offending public and private interests along the route of the planned demonstration.

The Budapest Police Headquarters will under all circumstances ensure the protection of legal order, maintain public order and security, and ensure the safety of the person and property of foreign representations. The police headquarters, cooperating with the organs concerned, have taken the necessary preliminary measures to maintain public order and ensure traffic along the planned route of the demonstration. The police headquarters request the citizens who will participate in the demonstration and those who live in the area to help to maintain public order and safety by demonstrating responsible conduct, and to cooperate in preventing any attempts to commit provocation or disturb the public order.

### Daily Calls For Restraint

*LD2506101088 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 25 Jun 88*

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the title "Why We Are Raising Our Voice", Tibor Franka writes in MAGYAR HIRLAP on the background to the Hungarian-Romanian exchange of letters: The news coming from Romania understandably disturbs Hungary's public. However, the country, the nation, the Magyars, is best served by demonstrating this concern in a way which does not compromise our self-esteem. Therefore, neither the passion nor the actions stemming from it should reflect the depth of our feelings. Our protests are observed, and observed with sympathy, in many countries of the world. Let us preserve this sympathy.

### Budapest TV Fears 'Provocations'

*LD2706013388 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 26 Jun 88*

[From the "The Week" program]

[Text] [Presenter] Many of you know that a demonstration is planned for Budapest tomorrow. This demonstration is to protest what is known as the Romanian bulldozer policy and the violation of nationality and human rights.

I do not think I need to waste words on how effective a demonstration is as a tool for changing orders that endanger the historical values of many nations—or, I could justifiably say, of humanity, too. I would just like to say here again that the Hungarian political scene has stated on several occasions, and publicly, that it does not agree with this method of practical action. At the same time, it is also obvious that this nation, which is concerned about the largest national minority in Europe in the adjoining nation, will use the very humanly acceptable method of protest to protect their interests.

An great historical responsibility lies with those who will be in Heroes' Square tomorrow. Perhaps you will believe me, since I have spoken many times on television about nationality matters, when I say that I really am full of anxiety. I have come across a primitively photocopied pamphlet that contains phrases that I believe have not been written by any responsibly thinking person in Hungary for decades: Truncated Hungary is not a country: give back Transylvania. These and similar sentences are some of what was written. Permit me nót to quote it all, for I think I would otherwise be serving those dark forces that want to prove that today's Hungary is irredentist and chauvinist, that it does not recognize the European realities. I would thus be serving those who want to depict the responsible political leaders of socialist Hungary as shutting their eyes to irredentist and anti-Romanian endeavors that are masked as being actions of the people.

Well, no. We may have many faults, but to Europe and the majority in the world who think sensibly, what we have proved—and not just recently—is that we play by European rules. We view the present state borders as a connecting point, and all our politics are based on the idea of reconciliation with neighboring countries. It is worth looking at the Hungarian press to see that with the bulldozer threat, it is not only the destruction of Hungarian values that hurts us, although nobody can deny that this should hurt us the most. We also raise our voices against the destruction of other human values.

It is not difficult to say that anyone spreading irredentist pamphlets in Hungary today is not serving Hungarian interests. I do not know who they are, nor is it my job to find out. I think that perhaps the strands lead far away, perhaps outside of Hungary.

I would just like to remind everyone who will be at the demonstration tomorrow of the national dignity with which Bartok, Kodaly, Illyes, and other national greats thought about the subject. I fear the possibility of provocations. I know that any kind of slight, or not so slight, atrocity or irresponsible incitement would subject us to world condemnation. It is in our joint interest that tomorrow every demonstrator be aware of the danger, and of the consequences, if we allow street provocations.

### 'Bogus' Leaflets Spread

*LD2706084088 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0430 GMT 27 Jun 88*

[From the press review]

[Text] MAGYAR NEMZET publishes a leading article in connection with the demonstration planned for this evening. Among the leaflets and posters for the torchlight procession planned in defense of the Hungarian, German, Serbian, and Romanian villages condemned to be destroyed in Romania, bogus ones have been found. Sentences, slogans have been inserted in the original lines which could be seized upon by anti-Hungarian slanderers.

However, the Budapest demonstrators will not confuse the lords of despotism with those suffering despotism, the Romanian people—writes the author of the leading article, Pal Bodor. They also know that the Hungarians of Transylvania cannot have a separate freedom; their existence will be human and humane when everyone has more freedom. The Transylvanian Hungarians need freedom not against the Romanians but together with them.

### PPF Protests Romania's Urbanization Measures

*AU2706152088 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 22 Jun 88 p 5*

[Unattributed reports on "Protests Voiced by the Knowledge of Homeland Committee of the PPF National Council—Minorities Cannot Be Resettled Against Their Will"]

[Text] The Knowledge of Homeland Committee of the Patriotic People's Front [PPF] held a meeting yesterday, 21 June. During the meeting, the participants discussed the experience gained in preparations for this year's Knowledge of Homeland camps and tasks connected with celebrations of upcoming anniversaries. Lectures were given on the current activity of the committee. In conclusion, the committee endorsed a declaration protesting the Romanian plans for the forced modification of existing settlements. The declaration notes that, for many years, the unconcealed goal of the Romanian Government has been the Romanization of the national minorities living in Transylvania.

The declaration reads: "People and nationalities cannot be resettled against their will. History cannot 'emigrate' and the tombstones, cemeteries, and historical buildings will answer back even from under the iron-clawed bulldozers.... We hope that our protests reach all the historical and Knowledge of Homeland Committees of Europe and of the world, as well as the UN bodies in charge of protecting human and national rights."

On Tuesday, 21 June, more Hungarian social and mass organizations and scientific bodies voiced their opinion against Romania's settlement modification policy. Thus, they joined the forceful protests of other domestic and foreign bodies, organizations, and institutions.

In its Tuesday meeting, the National Trade Union Council [SZOT] dealt with the Bucharest decision—planning to demolish several thousand small-size settlements—which affects nationalities living in Romania. The council expressed its opinion about the planned measures in an open letter and, as proof of its stand against restrictions on working people's rights, sent the letter to the Trade Unions of the SR of Romania.

On behalf of the more than 4 million Hungarian workers of the organization, SZOT is protesting the implementation of the program. SZOT is also sending the letter to the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The Hungarian Academy of Sciences, greatly concerned over the issue of universal respect for human rights, making efforts to preserve the human culture which includes architectural, geographical, ethnographic, and linguistic traditions, and considering the fundamental interests of scientific development, calls on the world academies of science to raise their voices in protest against the destruction of century-old settlements and against the implementation of the resettlement policy.

In accordance with its respected traditions, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences believes that this action is justified and feels compelled to speak out against the so-called modernization program, which plans the forced modification of the structure of Romania's settlements. The rigid and ruthless destruction of the values of universal culture also means destroying proof of millenia-old historical existence of nationalities and national minorities in today's Romania.

The Hungarian Archivists' Association expresses the stand that the cultural heritage of each country or nation is part and parcel of the richness of human culture. The destruction of people's wealth is not a domestic issue; it is an offense against the whole world—reads the declaration.

On Tuesday, 22 June, the international Catholic charity association called "The Suffering Church" announced that it is offering $50,000 to the people from Romania who have resettled in Hungary, mostly to assist the Hungarian refugees from Transylvania.

The charity organization, headquartered in the town of Koenigstein, in the FRG, was founded by the Dutch priest Van Straaten in 1947.

## SZOT 'Open Letter' to Romanian Trade Unions

*AU2606160088 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 22 Jun 88 p 6*

[Unattributed report on "The Open Letter That the National Trade Union Council Sent to the Central Council of the General Union of the Romanian Trade Unions"]

[Text] During its 21 June meeting, the Hungarian National Union of the Trade Union Council [SZOT] discussed the Bucharest decision to destroy several thousand small-size settlements, which affects the minorities living in Romania. SZOT makes clear its feelings over the planned measures in an open letter and, as proof of its stand against the restrictions imposed on the working peoples' rights, forwards this letter to the Trade Unions of the SR of Romania:

The members of the leading body of the Hungarian Trade Unions, which represents the organized Hungarian workers, unanimously voice their opinion that the active, working people consider these aggressive steps as incomprehensible and unacceptable. The century-old traditions of the Hungarian trade union movement require the preservation, concern with, and respect for the human intellectual faculty, the human creation, and the values created by the hands of the former and present generations. Every Hungarian worker and every worker in the world is against destruction, particularly against a ravage that is aimed at wiping out irreplaceable values of historical importance and values that belong to universal culture. The workers of the world are against this destruction not only because the bulldozers will crush architectural monuments, buildings, workshops, carved gates, and the wooden headboards of tombs in quiet cemeteries—masterworks which preserve the memory of respected forefathers—but also because the bulldozers would inflict everlasting wounds on the souls of those who are living today, on the soul of the minorities.

A person can carry out creative activity only where conditions are secured for his existence, work, and personal prosperity. The minorities living in Romania, among them the Hungarian communities, are robbed of these conditions by the decisions aimed at erasing their homes.

On behalf of the more than 4 million organized Hungarian workers, SZOT protests against the implementation of such a program. SZOT will also send its open letter to the Organization of the World Trade Unions because it truly believes that the force of the World Trade Union Movement is always multiplied by international solidarity. Now is the time to stand up jointly in support of the rights of minorities living in Romania—Hungarians, Saxons, and Serbs—in order to bring about the end of such detrimental discrimination.

We deem such an action necessary because we believe that the Romanian decisions are also at variance with the interests of the Romanian workers and jeopardize the national culture and traditions of the Romanian people.

## Whitehead, USSR's Yakovlev Asked About Romania

*LD2506010988 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1920 GMT 24 Jun 88*

[Report on interview with John Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state, and USSR's Yegor Yakovlev, NOVOSTI chief editor, on the "Panorama" program—portion recorded]

[Excerpts] [Presenter] Good evening. The fact that the Bucharest government has taken steps greatly harming the human and political rights of Romanian, Hungarian, German, and south Slav inhabitants of Romania has caused outrage—and not just in our country. There is tremendous international outrage, particularly now that at the Vienna follow-up meeting on the Helsinki process Romania alone rejected the final document on human rights. The "Panorama" program has in recent days surveyed the international response to Romania's steps. After all, these are not just the affairs of Hungarians; they are issues affecting all of Europe and European civilization.

U.S., British, Soviet, Yugoslav, Canadian, and Austrian views now follow, and Bundestag deputies give interviews to "Panorama" following the Bundestag vote calling on Romania to respect human rights and the rights of national minorities.

[Begin recording] [passage omitted] [Unidentified reporter] The Hungarian public is greatly concerned by Mr Ceausescu's plan to eliminate hundreds of villages in Romania—Romanian, German, and Hungarian villages alike. Do you consider this to be exclusively the internal affair of the Romanian Socialist Republic, or does this have wider relevance?

[Whitehead, in English with superimposed Hungarian translation] We believe all human rights problems are the concern of the whole world. They cannot be restricted to one country alone. We believe that wherever these practices occur they should be condemned, and we do everything in our power to persuade these governments that they should change these practices. In this instance, we are happy to take action together with Hungary and we will do everything possible to have these steps stopped.

[Reporter] The viewers are now obviously asking: What do you mean by doing everything?

[Whitehead] We use our influence in world organizations. We put the practice pursued by the given country before world opinion in the hope that all nations will join together in urging changes. These are the possible steps that we can take.

[Reporter] You probably know that we are now particularly concerned about the situation of Hungarians living in Romania. What is your personal opinion on this issue?

[Yakovlev, in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation] On this question, it is certain that every step backed by national hatred will sooner or later rebound against those who stoked it. Nothing can justify such measures. It is my most profound conviction that it is never possible to justify acts dictated by nationality discord, the lack of respect for national belonging or nationality conflicts. I must say that this is also demonstrated by our problems, our nationality problems. For example, when Stalin removed the Crimean Tatars, he thought he could do this without any problems; yet it will resurface even after centuries. [passage omitted] [end recording]

### Grosz Receives U.S. Ambassador Palmer

*LD2406192788 Budapest MTI in English 1644 GMT 24 Jun 88*

[Text] Budapest, June 24 (MTI)—Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Mark Palmer, ambassador of the United States of America to Hungary, on Friday. The meeting took place at the request of the ambassador.

### MAGYAR HIRLAP Article Describes VOA Link-Up

AU1506091888 [Editorial Report] Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian on 14 June on page 7 carries a 500-word interview by Anna Szekely with Hungarian radio journalists and producers in charge of a link-up radio program with the VOA, under the headline: "In the Bagoly Radio Program on 17 June—The Voice(s) of America in Hungary."

In response to Szekely's questions, the interviewees note that the program is to be aired on the Kossuth radio station at 2230 local time [2030 GMT] on 17 June. It is described as a 1 and ½ hours' edited recording of the 2-hour link-up with the VOA Hungarian Department in Washington and in New York, with the participation of political scientists, writers, historians, and journalists who discuss the way they see the path followed by the Hungarian nation so far and the possibilities for advancement. The interviwees do not mention the actual time of link-up.

### General Secretary Grosz Going to USSR in July

*LD2406192588 Budapest MTI in English 1555 GMT 24 Jun 88*

[Text] Budapest, June 24 (MTI)—Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, is to pay a working visit to the Soviet Union in early July at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

### USSR's Gen Lushev Departs After Visit

*LD2406175888 Budapest MTI in English 1546 GMT 24 Jun 88*

[Text] Budapest, June 24 (MTI)—Army General Petr Lushev, first deputy minister of defence of the Soviet Union, who paid an official friendship visit to Hungary at the head of a military delegation, left Budapest on Friday. He held talks with Lieutenant General Lajos Morocz, state secretary of defence, on several issues of fraternal cooperation and their development. Army General Petr Lushev met Gyorgy Fejti, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence.

### Kotai Addresses Potsdam Security Conference

*Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Jun 88 p 2*

[Article by Gyorgy Jozsef Farkas: "The East-West Meeting in Potsdam Has Ended: Hungarian Address—Honecker Received the Participants"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Among the speakers on Saturday [11 June at the East-West security studies conference in Potsdam] was Geza Kotai, a member of the MSZMP Central Committee and head of the Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department. In his speech he took a stand on behalf of all forms of disarmament saying that only when the material bases of war and the conditions necessary for armament are progressively dismantled will it be possible to finally exclude from security policy thinking the assumption that war is a real possibility. Since the logic of a possible new war would dictate that the conflict would start with traditional means and then escalate into a nuclear war, the next step must be to put a limitation on traditional European

forces and armaments, the Hungarian politician stressed. He added that if a solution could be found to this problem, the problem of the military nuclear arms remaining on our continent could be solved.

Geza Kotai emphasized that like the other small and medium-sized European states, Hungary in the future could play a useful role in untying the knots obstructing the limitation and reduction of armaments. Our country can become an "experimental region" for taking significant unilateral steps which expressly indicate the political will but do not threaten to upset the balance of power, announced the head of the MSZMP Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department, and he added: Although the Hungarian military force is not in itself a significant factor in the European balance [of power], we need every forint we can save, and the security of Europe needs every soldier who can be demobilized. [passage omitted]

## Kadar Chairs MSZMP Central Committee Session

*LD2306205188 Budapest MTI in English*
*1935 GMT 23 Jun 88*

[Text] Budapest, June 23 (MTI)—With Janos Kadar at the chair, the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party held a session in Budapest on June 23, 1988.

The Central Committee discussed and approved a draft task on the implementation of the policy statement of the HSWP National Conference, the forwardings on the openness of the leading bodies of the party, the experience of the application of the election law and the major amendments.

A communique is to be issued on the session.

## Session Issues Communique

*LD2406154288 Budapest MTI in English*
*1417 GMT 24 Jun 88*

[Text] Budapest, June 24 (MTI)—The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party held a session on June 23, 1988 under the chairmanship of Janos Kadar. The session was attended, besides the members of the Central Committee, by the chairman and secretary of the Central Control Committee, the department heads of the Central Committee, the first secretaries of the Budapest, county and county-level party committees and the secretaries of the Budapest Party Committee.

The Central Committee paid tribute to the recently deceased Janos Tausz, member of the Central Control Committee and a workers movement veteran.

The Central Committee discussed and adopted

—The operative schedule for the implementation of the policy statement of the national party conference and the proposal concerning publicity given to the work of the leading party bodies, as presented by Janos Berecz,

—The report of Gyorgy Fejti on the experience from the application of the election law and the proposal on the main directions and further tasks in amending the election law,

—The report of Matyas Szuros on timely international and foreign policy issues.

I. The Central Committee approved the operative schedule for the implementation of the policy statement of the party conference with several amendments, and set up working committees to elaborate the plan. The working committees were commissioned to analyse the past decades of social and economic life, to supervise the programme declaration of the party, to set up the advisory system and to revise the rules of organization which will allow for, among other things, the representation of minority views and the internal democratization of the party election system. The tasks include the working out of an economic political strategy and social-welfare policy, as well as educational and science policy concepts. The operative schedule calls for a higher utilization of scientific achievements and the updating of the party's working style and information system. With regard to the development of the system of political institutions, the Central Committee adopted recommendations for the state authorities and social organizations as well.

The Central Committee will forward the operative schedule to all basic organizations and publish it in the periodical "PARTELET" (Party Life). It stresses that to attain the aims formulated in the policy statement requires responsible work and united action from the entire party and all party members.

II.

The Central Committee discussed the publicity of the work of the leading party bodies. It was stated that the information of public opinion on the preparation and passing of decisions is insufficient and needs comprehensive renewal. To this end, it is necessary to ensure that the most important reports could be discussed and commented in advance by the party organs different levels and, if justified, by the party members, too. The leading bodies should inform the regional, institutional and workplace party organizations and the entire party membership on the decisions without delay.

"NEPSZABADSAG" should carry preliminary information on the major proposals drawn up for the Central Committee sessions. The central party daily is supposed to cover in detail the sessions of the Central Committee,

the radio and television should inform the public on the items of the agenda, the discussions and decisions, and the Hungarian news agency provide a summary for the press.

Following the Central Committee sessions, the spokesman should inform the public.

A communique has to be issued on the sessions of the Political Committee, and in the event of particularly important themes the spokesman should inform the journalists after the sessions.

The Central Control Committee is expected to revise the publicity of its own work and create an appropriate practice in keeping with the policy statement of the party conference.

The party bodies and organizations are supposed to decide by themselves on the publicity of their work.

III.

Based on an analysis into the experience from the 1985 parliamentary deputy and council member elections, the Central Committee considers it necessary to amend certain elements of the election law in the interest of strengthening and broadening democratism. The relevant stand will be published in the periodical "PARTELET". The Central Committee proposes the notion on the amendment of the election law should be put to social debate by the Patriotic People's Front. It requests the Council of Ministers to present a proposal to parliament, on the basis of the debate, concerning amendment of the election law and the relevant regulations.

IV.

The Central Committee reviewed the international situation and stated that the main endeavours of Hungary's international activity, confirmed at the national party conference, have stood the test of practice. The primary foreign policy aim is to represent our national interests by continuous renewal and active international role, and promote favourable development of the external conditions for socialist building work.

The Central Committee appreciated the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting and will publish its stand on the subject. The body discussed the exchange of messages between the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Romanian Communist Party and the trends in the relations of the two countries.

V.

The Central Committee decided on questions of personnel:

—Erno Latatos, head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the Central Committee, was relieved of his post because of an important state commission and with simultaneous recognition of his merits.

—Jeno Andics, deputy rector of the political college, was appointed head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the Central Committee.

The Central Committee recommended persons for state posts. It recommends that the National Assembly should:

—Relieve Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, of his post at his own request because of retirement and with recognition of his merits, and elect him vice-president of the Presidential Council,

—Elect Istvan Stadinger, general deputy chairman of he Metropolitan Council, president of the National Assembly and simultaneously relieve him of his post as chairman of the Construction and Transport Committee,

—Elect Lajos Horvath, chairman of the Baranya County Council, vice-president of the National Assembly and simultaneously relieve him of his post as secretary of the Plan and Budget Committee,

—Relieve Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, of his post at his own request because of retirement and with recognition of his merits, and accept his resignation from his deputy mandate,

—Elect Academician Bruno F. Straub president of the Presidential Council and simultaneously relieve him of his post as chairman of the Parliament Committee on Regional Development and Environmental Protection,

—Relieve Sandor Gaspar, retired president of the Central Council of Trade Unions, on his own request with recognition of his merits, of his post as vice-president of the Presidential Council and accept his resignation from his deputy mandate,

—Relieve retired reformed Bishop Tibor Bartha of his Presidential Council membership at his own request because of his health condition, and accept his resignation from his deputy status,

—Elect reformed Bishop Karoly Toth parliamentary deputy and member of the Presidential Council.

The Central Committee asks for the consent of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front in the above personnel changes and proposes presentation of a joint notion to parliament.

The Central Committee recommends the Presidential Council should propose parliament to

—Elect Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, member of the Council of Ministers, state minister,

—Relieve Bela Kopeczi, minister of education and culture, of his post because of retirement, with recognition of his merits,

—Elect Tibor Czibere, university professor of the Miskolc Technical University for heavy industry, as minister of education and culture,

—Relieve Justice Minister Imre Markoja of his post at his own request because of retirement, with recognition of his merits.

—Elect Kalman Kulcsar, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, as minister of justice.

The Central Committee is asking for the consent of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, and proposes a joint notion should be presented to the Presidential Council.

### Session Assesses U.S.-Soviet Summit

*LD2406193688 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 24 Jun 88*

[Text] Budapest, June 24 (MTI)—The June 23 session the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party highly appreciated the results of the recent top-level Soviet-American talks in Moscow. It was stated that the summit fitted well into the process of the regular dialogue of the two countries' leaders. The Central Committee considers it hopeful that both sides expressed their demand for making a new approach to international relations and solving the problems in a constructive way.

The Central Committee emphasized that the Moscow talks had further strengthened mutual confidence. The major improvement in Soviet-American relations helps settle the remaining disputes, reduce strategic weapons to a considerable extent and elaborate other important agreements on arms limitation and disarmament. The Central Committee assures its support to the Soviet initiatives, first of all the proposal for reducing the conventional armed forces and armaments in Europe, in which Hungary has a direct interest.

According to the HSWP Central Committee, the fact that advance has been made in several fields of Soviet-American bilateral cooperation had a favourable influence on the development of the international situation as a whole. The Moscow talks on local hotbeds of tension improved the chance of the elimination and political settlement of these conflicts. The experience of talks showed that the humanitarian issues have become part and parcel of inter-state relations, and if mutual goodwill is present there can be a businesslike exchange of views.

The Central Committee stated with satisfaction that the results of the Moscow summit usefully contributed to the easing of the international atmosphere, and deepening East-West cooperation, and improved the external conditions of domestic construction work in Hungary simultaneously.

### Berecz: Government Restructuring Not Finished

*LD2506100488 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 060 GMT 25 Jun 88*

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] Janos Berecz [secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee], replying to a question by Laszlo Rozsa, in NEPSZABADSAG, has given a background explanation to the 23 June decisions of the Central Committee. According to the Central Committee secretary, if a party member loses his revolutionary thinking, no matter where he works, he is, at the most, an official. This cannot be allowed in the apparatus. People who will fight for their opinions are necessary. The leadership needs renewal in every sphere; the series of personnel changes which can be read in today's papers is the result of this process. However, a few personnel decisions still remain, since the premier has not yet completed the complete restructuring of the government. You can read the interview with Janos Berecz in NEPSZABADSAG.

### Pozsgay Queried on Reform, Popular Expression

*AU2706120588 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 20 Jun 88 p 5*

[Unattributed report: "The People's Self-Governing Is a Great Chance for a New Consensus—Imre Pozsgay, MSZMP Politburo Member and PPF General Secretary, Answers Questions on the Hungarian Television's 9 June 'Forum' Program"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Laszlo Vajai—Budapest: Please, tell us how you imagine the practical implementation of the policy which you spoke about at the party conference and according to which all the people in this country are equal both legally and politically. Does the party accept the risk involved in the fact that the proportion of non-party member adults to party members is 8 to 1 in favor of the non-party members?

[Pozsgay] If it wants to be the party of the entire nation, the MSZMP must accept this. According to its program, the acceptance of this fact has long been MSZMP policy. However, methods and practices of power have no doubt emerged which gave the impression that people are not prepared and ripe enough for the task of governing the country. I think the above-mentioned proportion should not be regarded simply as a risk but as a great opportunity for a progressive movement, like the relations between the party and the PPF. This is a great opportunity for social collaboration and social consensus. [passage omitted]

Jozsef Szamosi—Budapest: As a Politburo member and PPF general secretary, how do you evaluate the initiative role of the PPF in our country's reform policy?

[Pozsgay] I think the PPF has indeed had a role in the initiative in recent years in strengthening the momentum of reform and in curbing the "reform doubters." For example, by ordering and debating a study called "Change and Reform", the PPF was also able to propose alternative solutions in fundamental areas, and it proved by this that social and political initiatives do not necessarily derive from a single center in this country. In the difficult years of stagnation, the PPF expanded the limits of issues open for debate, and was able to establish a form of dialogue with society and with various groups in this society. Thus, I can also say that with these initiatives, the PPF has been a lively and efficient participant in preparing the change. [passage omitted]

Bela Otvos—Budapest: If an average 46-year-old non-party member, technical intellectual, and Hungarian citizen has an opinion, for example, about the treatment of Hungarians in Romania, where can he express this?

[Pozsgay] I think Bela Otvos and others can find various forums where they can express their opinions on various issues, including the issue of Hungarians in Romania. May I remind you that the Federation of Hungarian Architects recently established an exemplary forum which proves that we are not talking here about skirmishes between two central European countries and interference in each other's internal affairs, but about European political and cultural issues. But the PPF also provides such a forum and it was the Ferenc Erdei Scientific Policy Club that recently published its opinion on this. The need to express one's opinion is justified, but this should be done within the framework provided by various institutions. [passage omitted]

## Gorbachev Profiled Before Upcoming Visit

*LD2606204788 Warsaw PAP in English 1945 GMT 26 Jun 88*

[Text] Warsaw, June 26—In connection with CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's official visit to Poland, which is scheduled to take place in July, the T.V. programme "Polityka—Politycy" [Politics—Politicians] presented the profile and an extensive political biography of the Soviet leader.

The programme's commentator, Andrzej Bilik, said among other things:

"Poland has special reasons for satisfaction with the Soviet Union's foreign policy pursued by Mikhail Gorbachev. It is as convergent with Poland's policy as never before and bilateral relations are also developing on a previously unprecedented scale.

"Gorbachev's philosophy of peace enjoys full support in Poland, while the Jaruzelski Plan constitutes an interesting supplement to the Soviet initiatives in the field of conventional weapons.

"The popularity of the general secretary in our country is absolutely exceptional and this is also connected with his personal attitude to Poland's matters.

"It is right now, under Gorbachev leadership, that Polish-Soviet relations are being shaped anew in accordance with the principle of full partnership.

"Joint work was undertaken to explain the difficult chapters of our joint history, conventionally known as 'blank spots.'

"The success of the dialogue between Warsaw and Moscow at the time of renewal and perestroyka stems from the similar direction of internal transformations in both countries."

## GDR's Honecker Visits, Meets With Jaruzelski

### Youth Treaty Signed

*LD2406170888 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1218 GMT 24 Jun 88*

[Text] Wroclaw, 24 Jun (ADN)—A treaty on the "Friendship Program of GDR and PPR Youth" was signed in Wroclaw today by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman, Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR Council of State chairman, and by representatives of the two states' youth associations.

GDR and PPR delegations and 200 participants in the fourth friendship meeting attended the ceremony in the Old Town Hall. As noted in the preamble, the treaty's premise is the great importance of increasing the level of fraternal relations and comprehensive cooperation between the GDR and PPR as neighboring socialist states and Warsaw Treaty partners. The treaty will strengthen socialism, preserve peace, and guarantee stability and security in Europe.

The document emphasizes the role of young people in consolidating friendly relations between socialist states and sets out the framework for close cooperation between the two countries' youth in all social spheres. The treaty provides for a coordinating body to implement the friendship program. This friendship council will be composed of 25 members appointed by the State Council of the GDR and 25 appointed by the PPR State Council.

At the beginning of the ceremony, Marek Jozefiak, deputy chairman of a Polish student organization, said that the friendship program crowns the successful development of relations between the two socialist states' youth. Cooperation among youth, which began immediately after the signing of the historic Zgorzelec agreement, has developed in all directions and has acquired a unique character and form. It forms one of the foundations of cooperation between Poland and the first German workers and peasants state. The friendship program gives new momentum to cooperation between the two countries' youth organizations. On behalf of Polish socialist youth associations, he stated that they would vigorously implement the friendship program.

Eberhard Aurich then spoke, stressing the new and extensive possibilities and wide-ranging prospects offered by the friendship program for developing and strengthening multifaceted relations between the young people of the two fraternally allied countries. The FDJ will strive, on the basis of the firm foundations created by the SED and PZPR leaders, to intensify the exchange of experience by youth in building socialism in order to develop cooperation, especially in the economic and scientific-technical sphere; strengthen political, cultural, sports, and tourist contacts; and preserve the firm tradition of children's and youth exchanges.

The treaty was signed first by Eberhard Aurich, Marek Jozefiak, Jerzy Szmajdzinski, Ryszard Wosinski, and Roman Kupijaj for the youth associations of the two countries. Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski then signed the document. Young girls from both countries then thanked the statesmen with bouquets of flowers for the trust placed in the vigor of youth and for the responsibility entrusted to them by the Marxist-Leninist parties.

### Leaders Hold Talks

*LD2406151588 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1231 GMT 24 Jun 88*

[Text] Wroclaw, 24 Jun [ADN]—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee

and chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, met in Wroclaw today for a friendly talk.

Erich Honecker spoke about the results of the 6th session of the SED Central Committee, and especially about the balance sheet it drew up on the successful implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. He stressed that the course of the unity of economic and social policy had, thanks to the resourceful and energetic work of the working people, led to increasing economic performance and further social progress. Now it is a matter of fulfilling the demanding tasks for economic, social, and intellectual-cultural development in 1988 in order to strengthen the GDR further as a stable pillar of peace and socialism in the heart of Europe and to contribute to increasing the standing of socialism in the world.

Wojciech Jaruzelski explained the decisions of the seventh PZPR Central Committee and spoke about the party's efforts, in close alliance with all progressive social forces, to continue and deepen the process of further stabilisation of socialist development in the Polish People's Republic. He stressed the determination of party and government to continue the policy of political and economic reforms in the country.

Both statesmen voiced their deep satisfaction that the measures set out at their meeting on 16 September 1987 for the further deepening of friendly relations in all spheres are being purposefully realized. An expression of this is the treaty on the "friendship program of the youth of the GDR and the Polish People's Republic", through which great opportunities are being created to raise the traditional cooperation between the youth of the two countries to a new level. Though this, good conditions also exist to continue the children and youth exchange, now in its 6th year.

Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke in favor of shaping even more diversely and effectively the cooperation between the state organs and the social organizations, between the areas and the voivodships, the enterprises, and the cultural and scientific establishments, on the basis of the trusting cooperation between the fraternal parties, and of further strengthening the exchange of experiences on topical questions of the building of socialism. They concurred in stressing the great significance that the shaping of stable relations and close cooperation between the socialist neighbors on the basis of the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual support has for the strengthening of socialism in both countries, the consolidation of the alliance with the Soviet Union and other fraternal states, and the stability of peace and security in Europe.

The partners in the talks exchanged opinions on topical questions of the international situation. They welcomed the results of the Moscow summit meeting as a further significant step in advancing disarmament and making peace more secure. Henceforth it is important, it was stressed, to lose no time in continuing the process of nuclear disarmament with the 50 percent reduction in the number of strategic-offensive weapons while observing the ABM Treaty, with a ban on chemical weapons and nuclear tests as well as the elimination of tactical nuclear weapons. This demands persistent efforts by all peace forces to overcome the resistance of those circles in NATO which adhere to the strategy of nuclear deterrence and which do not want to do without a "modernization" of the weapons systems. The joint peace program of the Warsaw Pact states has given a clear direction in the further struggle for peace.

The partners in the talks underlined the importance of the creation of a chemical-weapons free-zone in central Europe to promote security on the continent and the solution of questions still open in the negotiations on a global ban.

Wojciech Jaruzelski praised the significant results of the Berlin meeting for nuclear weapons free zones, which was conducted on the initiative of Erich Honecker, as an important contribution to the furthering of disarmament and the development of a coalition of reason. Erich Honecker welcomed the plan to reduce arms and promote trust in central Europe, set out by Wojciech Jaruzelski and further developed in recent times, as a timely step. Both politicians spoke in support of the commencement this year of negotiations on an significant reduction in armed forces and conventional arms from the Atlantic to the Urals and on new measures to promote trust and security. In spite of the problems still remaining, there are real prospects for unity behind relevant mandate at the CSCE follow-up conference in Vienna.

Both sides noted with satisfaction their complete agreement on all the questions discussed during the meeting.

Erich Honecker invited Wojciech Jaruzelski to visit the GDR. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Taking part in the meeting were: Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and director of the Central Committee International Relations Department; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, member of the SED Central Committee, state secretary and director of the chancery of the chairman of the GDR Council of State; and Juergen van Zwoll, GDR ambassador in the Polish People's Republic.

Present on the Polish side were: Ernest Kucza, director of the foreign Affairs Department of the PZPR Central Committee; Boguslaw Kolodziejczak, director of the chancery of the secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee secretariat; Janusz Obodowski, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in the GDR.

## Jaruzelski Gives Luncheon Toast

*LD2406173488 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1417 GMT 24 Jun 88*

["Wojciech Jaruzelski's Toast at Luncheon for GDR Delegation"—ADN headline]

[Text] Wroclaw, 24 Jun (ADN)—Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, dear comrades and friends: I would like to warmly welcome you to Poland, to the hospitable city of Wroclaw. Today's meeting is special. On the one hand, it is a continuation of our friendship and cooperation; on the other, it concerns new momentum for our relations in the near and the more distant future.

The importance of today's meeting is emphasized by your presence, Comrade Honecker, and your personal highly regarded contribution to building and developing friendship between PPR and GDR youth.

The process of drawing together our states and peoples is in harmony with internationalism, on the basis of the historic Zgorzelec treaty and the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance which reflect our mutual interests. It bears the stamp of historic changes in the people's awareness, in the actual relations between Poles and Germans, and the manifold solidarity and collaboration and friendly partnership between our parties and the parties allied with them, between the parliaments and social organizations. All this is the infrastructure, the essential fabric of our contacts and ties.

The successful development of economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation is the explicit yardstick for our relations. It is determined by numerous bilateral accords and specific commitments and by the official visits and working meetings at the highest level.

Today we are enriching our relations by means of another treaty, which I would like to describe as historic. It creates the political and legal basis for direct and lasting links between young people, reaching far into the future, young people who one day will take the fate of our nations and states into their hands. This is in the truest sense of the world an enormous investment in the future, an important step on the road to long-term cooperation and lasting friendship between our two states and peoples.

The treaty signed today did not come about in a historical vacuum. The sources of this treaty are the long-standing cooperation between our parties and governments, the activities of youth organizations, including the large-scale exchanges of children and youngsters which, you could almost say, are unique in the world. These are concrete facts which allow us to consider a qualitatively new stage. I am convinced that this is going to be a very active and fruitful stage.

Dear comrades, the international climate has noticeably improved recently. The main source for these positive processes and signs is the bold, creative policy of the Soviet Union, the implementation of the new thinking, and the new approach to complicated contemporary. This brings the people closer to a world without nuclear weapons, a more secure world. The results of the Moscow summit proves this.

All socialist states, including Poland and the GDR, have contributed to the policy of dialogue, detente, and the strengthening of security. Initiatives by both of us, tabled at an international level, aim at removing dangers in the heart of Europe.

It is high time for our continent to become a real region of harmonious cooperation. Only a Europe working together in partnership, which together accepts the challenges of the present, deserves to be called a common home. Therefore, we must resist all attempts to misuse this great idea to call into question the postwar politico-territorial realities. Our countries have a special role and responsibility for this.

Poland and the GDR are consolidating and enriching their overall cooperation, are solving all problems in the spirit of mutual understanding and friendship, and will continue to contribute to the strengthening of unity in the socialist community of states, the consolidation of peace in Europe and the world. In this spirit, I raise my glass to the friendship and continued fruitful cooperation between the PPR and the GDR, to the fraternity of the young generation of the two countries who together will build the future, to the success of our struggle for peace and progress.

To your good health, dear Comrade Honecker.

To the good health of all comrades and friends present.

## Honecker Delivers Luncheon Toast

*LD2406175588 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1421 GMT 24 Jun 88*

["Erich Honecker's Toast at Luncheon in Wroclaw"—ADN headline]

[Text] Wroclaw, 24 Jun (ADN)—The text of Erich Honecker's toast follows:

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, Polish comrades and friends: Allow me to thank you for your warm reception of our delegation and the GDR participants in the fourth friendship festival in Wroclaw. The friendship meetings between GDR and PPR youth have already become a good tradition. They express the fundamentally new relationship between our peoples. At the same time, the firm ties of friendship between the younger generation reflect the good perspectives of the fraternal alliance between our countries.

Today's exchagne of views, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, confirmed that there is complete agreement between our parties and states regarding the development of our relations. This also applies to the assessment of international trends.

The treaty on the "Friendship Program Between GDR and PRR Youth" which has just been signed stipulates cooperation between young people in all social spheres in a state treaty for the first time in the history of relations between our countries. An important commitment of our meeting in Berlin on 16 September has thus been fulfilled. As is known, its aim was to raise the friendly relations between young people to a higher level and to enrich them in form and content. We received numerous proposals from youth organizations in support of this.

The treaty, which you, Comrade Jaruzelski, have just described as historic, carries the seal of socialism. It was born from the humanist striving for friendship between peoples, from our historic responsibility for a good-neighborly, friendly relationship in the interest of our states and European security. In its political dimension and practical significance, the treaty extends far beyond the threshold of the new millenium.

It reflects the internationalist spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. Yes, I would like to say, it is a step on the way to a common European home, in which each person accepts existing political realities and no one questions existing borders. In a home in which cooperation and not confrontation is the law of action for all states and which allows no one to intervene in the internal affairs of others, we affirm our intention to continue to act for peace, security, and cooperation in Europe.

The European home can only be built if it is based on the conditions which arose as a result of World War II and postwar development.

In our meeting today we stated our determination to expand cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples in accordance with the new requirements. Broad scope for action is available for the youth of our fraternal countries in this. We are thinking of joint tasks in scientific-technical progress, in education, in the joint defense of socialism, in sports and games, and in cultural exchanges. We attach great significance to preserving the joint revolutionary tradition. The treaty imposes great obligations on our parties, the states, and social organizations so that friendship work among youth will prosper.

Dear Comrade Jaruzelski, dear Polish friends and comrades, both of us agree that the treaty signed today will consolidate and support the joint efforts of our countries' youth strengthen socialism and consolidate peace. The friendship between our peoples and states, which has grown for decades, is receiving powerful momentum from youth.

Please raise your glasses with me to:

The unshakeable alliance between the SED and the PZPR;

The joint good future of our peoples, the youth of the PPR and the GDR;

Peace

The health of all of you, dear comrades and friends.

## Honecker Speaks at Wroclaw Rally

*LD2406193188 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1605 GMT 24 Jun 88*

["Erich Honecker Speech at Wroclaw Rally"—ADN headline]

[Text] Wroclaw, 24 Jun (ADN)—The text of Erich Honecker's speech is as follows:

It is with great pleasure that I convey to the participants of the fourth friendship meeting of the youth of Poland and the GDR and to the hospitable city of Wroclaw the warmest, most fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and, indeed, I can say of all the people of the GDR. Here in Wroclaw we are jointly continuing a fine tradition. It began in 1977 with the first frienship meeting in Frankfurt/Oder and continued in Szczecin and Cottbus.

On the day before that first meeting at the Oder-Neisse peace border, our two states signed in Berlin the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, which has determined our everyday cooperation since and will always determine our future.

On the basis of what we have created together in the past years, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and I, together with the representatives of the socialist youth associations of our countries, were able to sign the state treaty on the "Friendship Programe of the Youth of the GDR and Poland" today. With this we have opened a new page in the chronicle of our friendship, which goes far beyond the year 2000. You must together continue this friendship, friends.

In accordance with the challenges of our time, our friendship program is concerned with raising youth cooperation to a higher level and promoting its pursuite of socialism and peace. I am sure, dear friends, that with youthful elan and creativity you will make extensive use of the opportunities. We wish you every success in this.

The children's and youth exchange, which is being conducted this year for the sixth time, is visible proof of how successfully we are progressing along our path. Since 1983 more than 1.4 million girls and boys from both countries have taken part in this exchange. After 1988, it will be 1.7 million. We see with satisfaction how it

promotes internationalist thinking and actions and how it strengthens the friendship between our peoples. It is rightly an important part of the state treaty signed today. Our relations can not now be imagined without the children's and youth exchange. The same is true for the many partnership contacts of the areas and voivodships, the towns and villages, the combines and enterprises, the schools, universities, and colleges, and also the cultural establishments. Yes, one can say that this friendship is the foundation of the future of the youth of the GDR and Poland.

The liberation from Hitler's fascism by the glorious Soviet army, the heroic fight of the Polish Army and the Polish and German anti-fascists have laid the foundation for a totally new relationship between the Germans and Poles. Founded by the revolutionary leaders of the German and Polish proletariat, the fraternal friendship, overall cooperation, and mutual respect are the bases of the inviolable fraternal alliance between the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Polish United Workers Party, and between our states and peoples. Our friendship has also proved itself during difficult times. It is and remains our greatest achievement.

I remember well the meeting of the World Youth Council in Otwock near Warsaw in August 1948. I attended it as chairman of the Free German Youth. At the proposal of the Polish youth organization, the FDJ was accepted at that time in the world federation of democratic youth. The isolation of the young German generation brought about by Hitler's fascism was broken and its participation in the ranks of democratic world youth made possible. This decision of historic import is closely linked to the name of Polish youth. This is something we and our young generation, will never forget.

The German Democratic Republic, the first workers' and peasants' state on German soil, will be celebrating the 40th anniversary of its founding in 1989. That same year sees the 45th anniversary of Poland's rebirth, which began with the "manifesto to the Polish people" of the first provisional people's government.

The national and international positions achieved since then recall the saying by Karl Marx on the Polish uprising of 1863. "Only when Poland has regained her independence," Marx said, "when as an independent people it can decide its own fate, only then can its internal development start once again and can it make an independent contribution to the social reshaping of Europe." That is the case today. We can note that the rise of People's Poland is forever linked with socialism and the community of socialist states. Our German Democratic Republic will continue to be a reliable friend and comrade for the Polish fraternal people at all times. We are proud of a strong socialist Poland. We are proud to have a strong socialist Poland by our side.

Since its foundation, the supreme maxim for any action by the GDR has been to do everything to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil, but only peace. That was the case in 1950 when the agreement on the Oder-Neisse border was signed in Zgorzelec, and it is the case today when the German Democratic Republic and socialist Poland follow an active policy to secure peace, and for constructive cooperation in Europe in accordance with the elected foreign policy line of the Warsaw Pact.

We regard the results of the Moscow summit between CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan as hopeful and encouraging. They encourage us in our policy of political dialogue, in the efforts to dismantle confrontation and mistrust, and to develop mutually advantageuos cooperation.

With the coming into force of the treaty on eliminating Soviet and U.S. intermediate-range missiles a significant step was taken on the path toward a world without nuclear weapons. That is in the interests of all people. Not least, it corresponds to the will of the young generation, who would like to grow up in a world free from nuclear and all other threats. It is the duty of every responsible politician to ensure this. The disarmament process must not be hindered; it must continue without a break, from zero-option to zero-option.

Two days ago the international meeting for nuclear weapons-free zones was concluded in Berlin. It was a complete success in the opinion of the participants from 113 countries. It gave new, essential impulses to the joint action of representatives of the most varied political and religious beliefs, of the most varied professions and from all generations, in their struggle for freedom from nuclear weapons in their regions, and eventually, all over the world.

Today there is no doubt that the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe and other parts of the world would be a marked step toward completely stopping nuclear armament, lessening military confrontation, and increasing mutual trust. Wholly in this spirit, the GDR also supports the proposal for gradually reducing military confrontation in central Europe as proposed by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The young generation of our country is fighting with its "FDJ pledge GDR 40" in the front line. Millions of young workers have adopted the motto "My workplace—my battle station for peace." This can especially be witnessed in the 45,000 youth brigades and the over 5,000 FDJ youth research teams. GDR youth consider it a direct challenge to tackle automation and robot technologies and microelectronics, and develop processes that save materials, raw materials, and energy in agriculture, forestry, and the food industry. They face this revolutionary task in the spirit of full civic responsibility.

We have heard with satisfaction that the youth teams of the GDR and Poland are preparing joint peace shifts. The friendship that is demonstrated by such campaigns testifies to the patriotic and internationalist attitude of the young in socialism. Through your initiative you prove yourselves to be conscious coshapers of our socialist present. At the same time, you are building the foundations of your future which, thanks to our common work, will be determined more than ever by the values and ideals of socialism. The fourth friendship meeting is a worthy start of the friendship program of the youth of our two countries. You, dear friends, can be certain that the GDR party and state leadership will give you complete support in its development. The German Democratic Republic, like the Polish People's Republic, will honorably meet the obligations entered into with the state treaty. For that everyone has our word and our deeds.

Dear friends, I wish you every success in your work and studies as well as the protection of our achievements. Everybody knows that socialism will be always as good as we jointly shape it. We will shape it so that everybody feels that only socialism is capable of offering the young generation a secure future.

My cordial thanks to the citizens of Wroclaw for the magnificent hospitality shown to the youngsters from the GDR during this festival.

Long live the inviolable fraternal alliance between the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Polish United Workers Party, between the peoples of the socialist German Democratic Republic and the Polish People's Republic.

Long live the young generation of our countries

Long live socialism

Long live peace.

## Jaruzelski Gives Rally Address

*LD2406200988 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1642 GMT 24 Jun 88*

["Address by Wojciech Jaruzelski at Rally in Wroclaw"—ADN headline]

[Text] Wroclaw, 24 Jun (ADN)—The text of Wojciech Jaruzelski's address is as follows:

I welcome you most cordially. The meetings of our two countries' youth has a long tradition. The fourth Days of Friendship are of special import. Together with the chairmen of the youth organizations we have today signed a treaty on the friendship program of the young of the PPR and the GDR at Wroclaw Town Hall.

This treaty is a symbol of fraternity and a program of cooperation. It is a heartfelt concern and a yardstick of political wisdom. It is the summing-up of matters achieved so far and the opening up of new horizons. It is a significant act for our bilateral relations and a genuine contribution to the whole socialist community.

The friendship between People's Poland and the GDR has been built by us following the most dreadful of all wars started by Hitlerite fascism on the ruins of Warsaw and Dresden, of Berlin and Wroclaw. The ideological proximity of the German and Polish left, and the farsightedness of our workers' parties has enabled us to overcome the legacy of the past. It is with high regard that we recall the attitude of the German antifascists who courageously opposed the state of Nazi criminals. They paid for their human dignity, their true patriotism with long years of imprisonment in camps and prisons, very often even with their lives.

The facts of the past, which especially also for you Comrade Honecker, a meritorious fighter for a new Germany, are still a living memory, can be very remove for young people. They are also remote when this period is measured with the yardstick of a human life. However, they are very close when we take the historic yardsticks.

Socialism has changed the life and awareness of our people. It has made it possible to create lasting security in this age-old area of tension. The agreement of Zgorzelec created inviolable foundations of goodneighborly coexistence and cooperation. This is our common Polish and German contribution to the consolidation of the postwar order, in other words also to peace in Europe. Today there is no problem which we cannot solve in the spirit of friendship, internationalism, and with the respect of the vital interests of the partner.

We well remember the years when the GDR, the first German workers' and peasant state, was steadily fighting for diplomatic recognition. Poland actively supported these efforts.

Life has proved your homeland right. One has come to know history well, think honestly and soberly, in order to understand the full extent of the political significance of the creation, existence, and development of the GDR. But also of importance is the legacy which the German democrats and revolutionaries, and legacy of great culture and science, have witnessed in their natural continuation.

It can be said that the generations of GDR architects in particular have reestablished the best progressive and humanistic chapters of German tradition for Europe and the world.

Today your country plays a very important role in Europe and beyond. Its social and economic achievements, its standing in the socialist community, its steady work for peace and progress—all are important factors of stability and security on our continent.

The close cooperation of our parites, states, and peoples is a common historical achievement. It is all the more valuable since to the West of your state border ghosts of the infamous yesterday, the apostles "of the continued existence of the Third Reich" regularly reappear. Karl Marx said that if history repeats itself then it becomes a farce.

Our reply to that is the strengthening of the unity of the socialist state, the reliable alliance of the Warsaw Pact, the perfecting of the bilateral and multilateral mechanisms of the political and economic cooperation, and cooperation in the defense area.

Time has confirmed the correctness and durability of the decisions of Yalta and Potsdam. The territorial-political postwar order has enabled peaceful coexistence on our continent. Today it offers increasingly larger opportunities to develop cooperation.

A great international discussion on the future of civilization is underway. The vision of a world without nuclear weapons, of a world secure for the peoples, is gradually spreading. The socialist countries are developing a comprehensive offer of cooperation and disarmament. They are providing many impulses toward a new thinking in international politics. The important initiatives of the CPSU and of Mikhail Gorbachev personally are taking on a real shape. They permit you youngsters to build your future in hope.

Our social order is experiencing at present far-reaching changes which in every country and every state take on their own forms. Poland is within the broad stream of these processes. We are walking along the path of socialist renewal. We are learning lessons not just from our older and more recent history but also from current difficulties. These we are overcoming actively and creatively. The Seventh Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, which took place recently, is clear proof of this.

We appreciate the understanding and accommodation shown by the fraternal parties and countries for our efforts. A stable Poland, secure within its borders, makes a constructive contribution to building a common European house. In particular, our plan for reducing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe aims in this direction. Our plan is identical in its objectives with the initiatives of the GDR Government and the other socialist countries.

How significant, and at the same time historic, that our plans and intentions today can be formulated identically in German and Polish. This is a common achievement. Do strengthen it, dear friends.

Former generations saw the instrument of progress in the steam engine, then in the electric motor. Your generation is already familiarizing itself with microelectronics. Science today marks our new milestones for a speedy development.

In 12 years the 21st century will begin. It will be your century. Today this seems to be a far distant prospect; however it is already tangibly near. Your duty is to consolidate the achievements of former generations, and above all to enrich them with new values and your own achievements.

We entrust the treaty signed today to you, dear comrades. Protect it against routine and formalism. Fill its stipulations with life, with bold initiative, and with a sense of responsibility for the common cause.

I wish that this day will remain in your memory. May the friendships formed here stand the test of time. The forthcoming holidays should be deservedly joyful and pleasant.

This year 1.7 million young Germans and Poles will have visited the neighboring country as part of the children and youth exchanges. No doubt they will be good ambassadors of our friendship. This I wish you all most cordially.

The Odra, the river of peace, flows and will continue to flow. May mutual understanding, reliable fraternity, and active and creative cooperation be consolidated on both sides of our borders.

May the relay of our friendship accelerate our rhythm. May the unity of the socialist state and peoples be consolidated. May fraternal cooperation between People's Poland and the GDR develop.

Long live peace and socialism.

## Honecker Speaks at Wroclaw Dinner

*LD2406214488 Warsaw PAP in English*
*2051 GMT 24 Jun 88*

["Erich Honecker's Speech at Dinner in Wroclaw—Summary"—PAP headline]

[Text] Wroclaw, June 24—Thanking at the beginning for such a warm welcome of the delegation and participants from the GDR at the fourth festival of Polish and GDR youth here, Erich Honecker said that the friendship meetings between the youth of the GDR and Poland have already become a beautiful tradition. Through them is expressed a principally new relation between our nations. The lasting ties of friendship of the young generation at the same time create good prospects for fraternal cooperation between our countries.

During our today's exchange of opinions, confirmed was the fact that between our parties and states there exists full agreement as to the further development of our relations. This also pertains to the evaluation of international development trends.

By signing, a moment ago, a treaty on the friendship of the youth of the GDR and the Polish People's Republic, for the first time in the history of the relations between our countries we established youth cooperation in all fields of social life, within the framework of a inter-state treaty. Thus, realized was one of the important arrangements made at our Berlin meeting on September 16th, 1987. As is known, it was oriented towards raising the relations of friendship between young people to a higher level and enriching its forms and essence.

The treaty, which you personally, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, called historical, bears the seal of socialism. It was born out of the humanistic striving to friendship between nations, from our historic responsibility for good-neighbourly, friendly relations in the interests of our states and European security.

This treaty, through its political dimension and practical significance reaches far over the threshold of the new millenium. It mirrors the spirit, linking nations, of the Helsinki Final Act. It constitutes a step on the road to the future common hope in which everyone starts from the existing political realities and nobody questions the existing boundaries. In the sense of such "home rules," whch raise cooperation and not confrontation to the principle governing the actions of all nations, do not allow anyone to interfere in the internal affairs of others—we stress our further will of acting, with many initiatives, for peace, security and cooperation in Europe. The European home will be able to grow only when it is based on the realities which arose after the Second World War and postwar development.

During our meeting today we declared our determination to further develop cooperation between our parties, states and peoples appropriately to our needs. A wide field for action is there follow duties for our parties, state organs and social organizations to ensure favourable development for the cause of youth friendship.

We are agreed that the inter-state treaty signed today will strengthen the strivings of the young people of our countries to strengthen the strivings of the young people of our countries to strengthen socialism, consolidate peace. The friendship which arose between our nations and states over decades will receive a strong, youthful impulse.

### Youth Friendship Meeting With GDR Concludes

*LD2606212788 Warsaw PAP in English*
*2022 GMT 26 Jun 88*

[Text] Wroclaw, June 26—The 4th meetings of friendship of Polish and GDR youth, going on for almost 4 days, ended in Wroclaw today.

A rich programme of meetings, discussions, seminars, cultural and sports events enabled young citizens of both countries to better acquaint themselves and understand one another, to make friends, to exchange experiences and to jointly think on the ways of effectively solving difficult problems of contemporary times. They provided an opportunity to sum up hitherto results of cooperation of Polish and GDR youth organizations in which great importance is attached to previous youth rallies held in Frankfurt on the Odra, Szczecin and Cottbus.

The presence of Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski as well as their signing of the Polish-GDR Treaty on the "Cause of Friendship of Polish and GDR Youth" gave an exceptional character to Wroclaw meetings.

Saturday Sunday discussions of young representatives of both countries in several seminar teams came as the first follow-up of the treaty signed Friday, June 24. The debaters spoke about the forms of cooperation by youth organizations in ideological and educational work and on joint actions by young Polish and GDR parliamentarians in shaping democracy, about the use of new concepts and methods in environmental protection and ecological education of younger generations.

In this context, the debaters stressed the great significance of the holiday exchange of children and youth for friendship of both peoples. The signing of the "community" agreement on the participation of youth organizations in introducing scientific and technological progress between the Socialist Unions of Polish Youth and Students and the Free German Youth (FDJ) Saturday constituted a concrete expression of the Treaty on the "Cause of Friendship of Polish and GDR Youth."

### Jaruzelski Participates in Awards Ceremony

*LD2506170988 Warsaw PAP in English*
*1549 GMT 25 Jun 88*

[Text] Warsaw, June 25—PUWP CC First Secretary and President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski here today took part in the ceremony of handing over of prizes awarded annually by TRYBUNA LUDU, the PUWP CC organ. Present was also Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski.

Your example shows, and this is optimistic, how much can be done, that it is possible do more than routine work. The fact that soicety has such an avant-garde, and there are party and non-party people among you, offers good hope and belief that we shall manage to cope with difficulties, Jaruzelski told those gathered.

### PAP Reviews Week's Events

*LD2506204988 Warsaw PAP in English*
*1921 GMT 25 Jun 88*

[Text] Warsaw, June 25—The election to people's council, the government spokesman's initiative to meet the Polish section of the Radio Free Europe's bosses and editors as well as Poland—the GDR youth treaty—these are undoubtedly the top news of the week.

Election [subhead]

Last Sunday new people's councils were elected. The People's Council Act passed by the parliament June 16 has given new powers to them. It established communal property, allowed people's councils to undertake various economic activities, to have a share in centrally-collected taxes, to elect and recall chiefs of local administration.

Nationwide some 108 thousand councellors were elected out of some 256 thousand candidates. 55 per cent of electorate went to the ballot boxes. In 1984 the turnout was some 75 per cent and in the referendum last year 67 per cent. Making a comment on the Sunday figure the Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban told newsmen that the main reason for this are the bad moods owing to the economic background, the recent rent hikes and all the adverse phenomena which were mentioned at the 7th plenary meeting of PUWP Central Committee.

He said: "Of course, we wished for the number of people voting to be higher becuase it indicates the scale of interest in taking part in decision-making. But we are treating the picture of the turnout with full ease. We were not aiming at electoral soft snap consisting in concentrating on attractive decisions and kind words before the elections. There was no electoral 'carrot'. The elections were preceded by unpopular price decisions, the sharpening of wage rigours. The 7th CC Plenum told the hard truth about the situation, about necessary rigours, difficulties, at times even sacrifice.

"These elections constituted the first attempt in Poland to introduce in general elections the duty of choosing between different candidates-they marked a stage in the development of democratic procedure.

"These elections were characteristic of a transitory period, of a period of transformations in which we live. The value of these elections will be measures only against the value and activity of the councils that they have produced. This will be the most crucial test.

Spokesman and RFE [subhead]

On his regular weekly conference the government spokesman, Jerzy Urban said on Tuesday that he is ready to go to Munich and meet the bosses and editors of the Radio Free Europe's Polish section. Said he:

"If you are not afraid of discussion about the role of Radio Free Europe against the backdrop of the situation in Poland then I declare my readiness to come to Munich. And although this is not a becoming role for a Polish state official, I declare readiness to hold a face-to-face meeting with the polich section of Radio Free Europe. I could come to Munich very quickly. I await a reply.

"Regardless of this, a group of newsmen and associates of the Polish radio external service launched an initiative to conduct, record and air in the Polish radio a discussion, or rather let us say, a dispute about the free information flow and honesty on the example of, on the one hand, Polish-language Western radio stations, and on the other, of Polish radio. The newsmen from the Polish radio external service invite the newsmen and managers of the Polish section of Radio Free Europe to Poland for a discussion here".

It was quite an unexpected announcement. No doubt, RFE is a relic of the cold war. Its propaganda line has become an anachronism.

The proposal forwarded today by Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban of meeting with the Radio Free Europe team, which is hostile towards the Polish authorities and towards him personally, is a symbol of modern times, a symbol of the openness of Polish information policy.

Poland-GDR Treaty [subhead]

Poland's and the GDR's leaders, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker met June 24 in Wroclaw. They discussed the state and prospects of further development of bilateral relations and the most crucial aspects of international situation. Their meeting was held in a cordial friendly atmosphere.

After the meeting Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker, as well as chairmen of the socialist youth unions of both countries signed a treaty between the Polish People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic on "The Cause of Friendship of the Youth of the Polish People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic."

It is a historic document. The treaty has great significance for bilateral relations and is a contribution to the whole socialist community. It specifies the essence and forms of cooperation

For the sake of the young generation with the goal of giving further comprehensive support, strengthening and developing friendly relations between young people of both countries. It contains assurances on the development of cooperation serving further rapprochement, internationalistic upbringing, as well as the development of contacts between children and young people through close cooperation between state organs and institutions, social organizations, and especially socialist youth unions.

The realization of the treaty, which contains 23 articles, will be coordinated by a friendship council which will be made up of Poland's and the GDR's representatives.

In his address on the occasion Wojciech Jaruzelski said:

We have built the friendship of People's Poland and the German Democratic Republic after the most horrible war of all times unleashed by Hitlerism, on the smouldering ruins of Warsaw and Dresden, Berlin and Wroclaw. The ideological closeness of Polish and German left, far-sightedness of our worker parties, have made it possible to overcome the legacy of the past. The Zgorzelec treaty has created unquestionable foundations for good-neighbourly coexistence and cooperation.

Today, there are no such problems which we could not solve in the spirit of friendship, internationalism, respect for the partner's vital interests.

Time has confirmed the rightness and durability of the Yalta and Potsdam decisions, the post-war territorial and political order has made peaceful co-existence on our continent possible, today it creates ever greater chances for the development of cooperation.

How meaningful and at same time historically significant that today our intentions and plans may be formulated in concert in the Polish and German language, Wojciech Jaruzelski said.

At Friday session the government committee for the implementation of the economic reform gave its recommendation to a draft ordinance under which duty free zones can be set up in Poland. The committee urged the acceleration of work on the principles of organization and functioning of Poland's first duty free zone in the north-western city of Szczecin.

It is a major step on the road to fulfill a programme of economic reform in Poland.

## Runoff Elections To Be Held 3, 10 July

*LD2606015988 Warsaw PAP in English 1540 GMT 25 Jun 88*

[Text] Warsaw, June 25—A session of the People's Council in Lodz yesterday inaugurated the activities of the people's councils in the new term of office.

The councillor's evaluated the election campaign stressing that if offered totally new experiences which should bear fruit in the future. They stressed the importance of strengthening the financial base of regional authorities and the strengthening of the superior position of the people's councils over the state administration.

Meantime, the Council of State ordered new elections to people's councils in 11 electoral districts in which candidates nominated for the same mandate received an equal number of votes. The elections will be held on July 3rd and 10th.

## PZPR-ZSL-SD Commission Meets 17 Jun

*AU2406173988 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18-19 Jun 88 pp 1,2*

[Text] PAP—The session of the Central Cooperation Commission of the PZPR, ZSL, and the SD was held in the Sejm on 17 June. Signatories of the declaration on PRON were present.

The meeting was attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jozef Czyrek, Marian Orzechowski, Kazimierz Cypryniak, and Boguslaw Kolodziejczak on behalf of the PZPR; by Roman Malinowski, Jozef Kukulka, Tadeusz Szelachowski, Bogdan Krolewski, and Kazimierz Olesiak on behalf of the ZSL; and by Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, Kazimierz Modzelewski, Marek Wieczorek, Piotr Stefanski, and Ryszard Tomczewski on behalf of the SD.

The meeting was also attended by Zenon Komender, chairman of the PAX Association; Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the Christian Social Association; and Wieslaw Gwizdz, chairman of the Polish Catholic-Social Union. Others in attendance included Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the PRON National Council, and Stanislaw Ciosek, general secretary of the PRON National Council.

The Central Cooperation Commission of the PZPR, the ZSL, and the SD studied the campaign in connection with the elections to the people's councils and noted that the campaign was developing in line with the enactments of the democratized election law. These enactments will help strengthen the position and the fiscal and self-managing independence of the local representatives bodies and so will the laws passed yesterday by the Sejm with a view to changing the regulations on the people's councils and territorial self-government bodies. The amendment of the Constitution to introduce communal ownership will also help strengthen that position. Changes in the law on the people's councils and territorial self-government groups, in the budget law, and in some other laws regulating the performance of the local bodies of government and state administration furnish the people's councils with new powers of local government and consolidate their superior position vis-a-vis administration. This also applies to the appointment and dismissal of voivodas, presidents, and heads as well as to the evaluation of other leading administrative officials.

A broad representation of various social and vocational forces and communities, many young people, and all kinds of specialists are candidates for the people's councils, which is the best guarantee that the future people's councils will take advantage of their increased powers and will be equal to their tasks in solving problems of

importance to local communities. The profound changes in the economy and the activities to democratize our sociopolitical life show that the PZPR, the ZSL, and the SD as well as other signatories of the PRON declaration continue to consistently tread the road of reforms, renewal, and civic accord in jointly solving our problems.

The Central Cooperation Commission expressed the conviction that the citizens' general participation in elections will be the best contribution to a conscious and democratic choice of the best citizens as people's councillors.

The Central Cooperation Commission has approved proposals for changes in state posts.

## Ceausescu Chairs PEC Meeting 24 Jun

*AU2406205088 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 24 Jun 88*

["Meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/06/1988—Under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP was held on Friday, June 24.

Expressing high appreciation for the theoretically and practically highly significant orientations and recommendations contained in the exposition Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the party, made at the meeting with the active and basic staff in party organizational and political-educational work, the Executive Political Committee unanimously decided to adopt that important document as a programme of work and fight of the party, of the entire people for the fulfilment of the targets and tasks concerning the country's socioeconomic development, which were set by the Thirteenth Congress and the national conference of the party. The respective resolution is to be released.

During the meeting of the Executive Political Committee, the chairmen of the Central Commission by issues reported on their activity, on the steps taken for the implementation of the special programmes regarding export production, liquidation of overstocks, organization and updating of production processes, higher capitalization of raw and subsidiary materials, physical planning, improvement of the organization and management of agriculture, optimization of the electric power network, the application of price formation normatives and other questions related to the need to take the socioeconomic activity up to higher levels of quality and efficiency.

It was pointed out that efforts should intensify in all those areas so that in a short period, until September at the latest, all operations agreed upon may be concluded and cropped-up problems solved in the meantime.

With a view to systematically controlling the attainment of those targets it was agreed that reports on the way in which the measures set in all those areas of activity are fulfilled should be read during every meeting of the Executive Political Committee.

The Executive Political Committee examined a bill concerning pay rises for the working personnel.

It was considered that the new pay rise, in line with the resolutions of the Thirteenth Congress and the National Conference of the RCP was a telling expression of the permanent care the RCP and the Romanian state show for the rise in the welfare of all segments of working people, materially and spiritually, for the firm application of the principles of socialist ethics and equity.

The fact was underscored that the measures contained in the bill were relevant for the vigorous, sound character of the national economy, as they are implemented against the background of stagnation and recession in the world economy, which entail a diminution of the working people's living standard in a number of countries.

The Executive Political Committee expressed the belief that the pay rise—a drive to start on August 1, 1988 and conclude in the second half of next year—will contribute to a stronger mobilization of all collectivities of working people to the exemplary fulfilment of plan tasks for the ongoing year and the quinquennium as a whole, the material resources needed for a rise in the incomes of the working people, in the whole nation's standard of living being secured.

Endorsing the bill, the Executive Political Committee decided that it be submitted to the grand national assembly for debate and approval.

The Executive Political Committee also analysed and approved proposals for rises in the pensions for work done and length of service, as well as in the pensions of war invalids. The pension rises were shown to accord with the resolutions of the Thirteenth Congress and the National Conference of the Party concerning the continuous betterment of the quality of life of all citizens, of the entire people. In that respect, it was decided to raise state social security pensions for work done and length of service of up to 3,000 lei monthly by eight per cent on an average, differentiatedly, higher rises, of up to 25.2 per cent, being effected in the case of lower pensions. The average pension of that category of pensioners will increase from 1,873 to 2,000 lei monthly, while the minimal pension for length of service will be of 1,100 lei monthly as to 900 lei at present. At the same time, the minimal state social security pension for work done and incomplete length of service for pensioners who worked at least ten years in state-run units will go up to 800 lei montly, which compares with the present 550 lei. Thus, the average pension will stand at 1,160 lei instead of 1,079 lei monthly.

Furthermore, the pensions of war invalids of up to 3,000 lei will increase by 16.9 per cent on an average. The minimal pension of war invalids will be of 800 lei monthly and the minimal pension of war invalids enrolled in the state social security system and falling into the second-degree group will be augmented to 800 lei monthly, too.

The pension-rise drive will proceed in a phased-out manner. The pensions of war invalids will be increased starting August 1, this year, state social security pensions for work done and length of service of up to 1,500 lei monthly will be augmented starting October 1, 1988 and state social security pensions for work done and length of service of 1,501-3,000 lei monthly will go up starting March 1, 1989.

Benefitting from the current rises will be 1,352,000 individuals, that is 97 per cent of the total number of people with state social security pensions for work done and length of service, plus 17,400 war invalids. The total funds needed to augment pensions amount to 300 million lei for 1988 and to roughly two thousand million lei for a year as a whole.

As for the sectors boasting their own pensioning systems will set corresponding measures in the same spirit.

The new pension-rise measures once again bespeak the constant care the party and state leadership show for the continuous rise in the whole people's material and spiritual standards, for the ensurance of the general development of the national economy, along with ever better living conditions for those boasting long-standing activity in the work of building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania.

The Executive Political Committee examined a draft decree for the approval of the volume of wood to be harvested in 1989.

This normative act provides for the corresponding fulfilment of the goals contained in the national programme for forest conservation and development and in law no.2 of 1987 of the conservation, protection and development of forests, their rational economic exploitation and the maintenance of the ecologic balance.

The Executive Political Committee also discussed questions related to electric power production and consumption and adopted organizational measures intended to provide for the observance of the programme that has been set in point of both electric power production and consumption.

The Executive Political Committee also analysed a bill concerning the legal status of the enterprises in the Socialist Republic of Romania as economic units set on the principles of self-management and self-administration.

During that normative act, the Executive Political Committee stressed that in conditions in which worker self-management and economic and financial self-administration strengthen continuously, the working people, in their capacity as owners, producers and end-users of all the material and spiritual assets of society, are fully responsible for the direct and efficient management of every economic unit, for the judicious administration of their patrimony.

Socialist units, as juridical persons, boast economic and financial autonomy, a self-reliant organization, their own self-management boards, their distinct patrimony and are directly responsible for the fulfilment of all their duties, according to the law and to the contracts concluded, aiming at superiorly capitalizing the material and monetary means at their disposal. Correspondingly, as the country's commercial links diversify and expand, foreign trade units are exclusively responsible for the fulfilment of their duties deriving from foreign contracts and for the realization of deriving rights.

The bill enshrines the attributions and responsibilities of the Council of Working People and its Executive Bureau, of the unit's manager, who are responsible before the general meeting of working people, the supreme forum of owners and producers, for the way in which the patrimony is administered, for the economic results scored.

The Executive Political Committee decided that the bill be improved and submitted to the Grand National Assembly for debate.

The Executive Political Committee also examined questions related to the international activity of the RCP and the Romanian state.

### RCP CC Plenum Convened on 28 Jun

*AU2606124888 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian*
*0400 GMT 26 Jun 88*

[Text] The Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee has decided to convene the RCP Central Committee plenum on Tuesday, 28 June 1988.

### Parliament To Resume Proceedings 29 Jun

*AU2406173188 Bucharest AGERPES in English*
*1640 GMT 24 Jun 88*

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/06/1988—The bureau of the Grand National Assembly (Romania's parliament) decided that the proceedings of the seventh session of the Ninth Grand National Assembly be resumed on Wednesday, June 29, 1988.

### Merits of Cooperative Property Examined

*AU2206180988 Bucharest AGERPRES in English*
*1621 GMT 22 Jun 88*

["The Cooperative Property Has Continually Consolidated in Romania"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/05/1988—The Romanian economy is based on two forms of property of a socially common essence—the state property and the cooperative property which, being the objective support of the working class and the peasantry, develop concomitantly according to the principle of self-management and self-financing.

The preponderantly constitutive part of cooperative property is the cooperative property in agriculture. Founded through the freely consented association of small agricultural owners, it includes the land, work and production animals, constructions, plantations, transport means, various installations and implements.

The cooperative property in agriculture was created according to the programme for the socialist transformation of agrarian relations traced by the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP of 3-5 March 1949 which led to the cooperativization of agriculture, a process that ended in the spring of 1962.

The socialist-based reorganization of agriculture went hand in hand with the revolutionization of the means of work and the transition from manual labour to mechanical work. A decisive role was played in this respect by the setting up of the farm machinery stations that represented the mainstay of the cooperative system in providing it with modern means of work. After the Ninth RCP Congress (1965), stress was laid on the faster development and modernization of the cooperatives' technical and material base. With the state's financial support and the cooperatives' own development funds, considerable investments were made to extend irrigation, fight soil erosion, at various plantations and animal-breeding units. The 3,692 producer cooperative farms hold more than 60 per cent of the agricultural area and about 73 per cent of the arable one. The value of the producer cooperative farms' fixed assets, which grew over nine-fold from the year when cooperativization was completed, account for over 75 billion lei. The cooperative sector of agriculture also includes 619 inter-cooperative economic associations where production, which attained a high level of concentration and specialization, ensures a sustained growth of economic efficiency.

According to the RCP's conception, the creation of cooperative property did not mean a final stage in building a modern socialist agriculture. Given the need to develop agriculture as a basic economic branch, the Twelfth RCP Congress set, for a longer period of time, the target of accomplishing a new agrarian revolution, much more complex than cooperativization which had a predominantly social character. The new agrarian revolution is to ensure the narrowing of gaps between the level of economic activities in agriculture and that in industry, the elimination of essential differences between work in industry and that in agriculture, the latter's transformation into a variant of industrial work and the creation of a favourable framework for the best use of technical and scientific achievements. There are already results which bespeak the development of such a process. Last year, for instance, when weather conditions were not the finest, the cooperative sector made a substantial contribution to obtaining the biggest cereal production in Romania's history: 31.7 million tons.

The application of the principle of self-management and self-financing has been of special importance for the improvement of production relations in agriculture. The cooperatives have their own plans, which are part and parcel of the national socioeconomic development plan, their own budgets and their own funds made up of profits, while work has been remunerated on an overall-agreement basis since 1981.

The cooperative property in industry and in the other non-agricultural branches is represented by tradesmen's cooperatives—in 1985 there were 490 like cooperatives with 143,308 workers—as well as by the goods producer, purchaser and seller cooperatives which function in the sphere of goods exchanges between towns and villages. As for the development of the activity of these cooperatives, significant is the fact that over 1965-1985 the number of commercial units belonging to the cooperative socialist property sector grew from 28,821 to 39,542, while goods sales increased nearly 2.3 times.

## Commentary on Romanian Minorities' Situation

*AU2306174488 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 17 Jun 88 p 3*

[MTI report: "Yugoslav Commentary on National Minorities in Romania—Radical Steps Aimed at Assimilation"]

[Text] The latest issue of the Hungarian-language weekly 7 NAP [7 DAYS] which appears in the SFRY carries a commentary on the situation of national minorities in Romania. Among other things, the article says the following:

"Some 8,000 villages in the neighboring Romania will disappear in the next 2 years. The idea was born back in 1979 but President Nicolae Ceausescu is urging its implementation now. This leader who is known for his proposal of a particular road to communism intends to gain 350,000 hectares of arable land for agriculture and animal husbandry by this plan. To implement this goal, everything would be demolished in the affected villages: houses, churches, cemeteries, and monuments—particularly and first of all in the villages inhabited by national minorities. Thus, Saxons, Hungarian, Serbs, Croatians, and other national minorities can be assimilated much more easily into the Romanian nation. Besides, out of a population of 23 million in the SR of Romania, some 90 percent are Romanians, and there are about 2 million Hungarians and about 400,000 Germans; the other national minorities make up a smaller proportion of the population. The Romanian Government and party leadership has been striving to assimilate the national minorities for some time, but this new step seems to be the most radical. According to European organizations that monitor national minorities, the worst conditions for national minorities today, on the eve of the 21st century, are registered precisely in Romania," the Yugoslav weekly writes.

"It is also interesting to note that many Romanian national monuments and treasures were also destroyed in order to build a boulevard in Bucharest called Victory of Socialism. Some 15,000 buildings were demolished in Bucharest to give way to a new building that will cost $1 billion.

"No answer has come yet to a complaint made by Hungary in April on the issue of the names of localities and the violation of human rights. The Germans are also waiting for their diplomatic mail in vain," the weekly concludes.

## Egyptian Party Official Arrives

### Received by Ceausescu

*AU2306202088 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1932 GMT 23 Jun 88*

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/06/1988—The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received on Thursday, 23 June, 'Ali Lutfi, chairman of the Shura (Advisory) Council, member of the Secretariat of the National Democratic Party of the Arab Republic of Egypt, now on a visit to Romania.

The chairman of the Advisory Council handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message and conveyed him a warm salute and wishes of health, and the Romanian people wishes of progress and prosperity from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

Thanking for the message and wishes, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed to the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt wishes of health, of success in his entire activity, and the friendly Egyptian people wishes of welfare and progress.

During the talk emphasis was placed on the Romanian-Egyptian ties of friendship and many-sided cooperation, with special stress on the decisive role of the top-level dialogue in their continuous development and strengthening. The wish was expressed to expand and diversify them for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding among nations.

Current aspects of the international life were also approached. President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated on the occasion Romania's stand on the peaceful settlement of the Middle East situation, the achievement of a comprehensive, lasting and just peace in the region.

The guest underscored the high appreciation enjoyed in the Arab Republic of Egypt by the activity of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu for the settlement of the major problems confronting mankind, including the peaceful resolution of the Middle East issues.

### Meets Dascalescu

*AU2306202188 Bucharest AGERPES in English 1936 GMT 23 Jun 88*

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/06/1988—Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on Thursday, 23 June, 'Ali Lutfi, chairman of the Shura (Advisory) Council of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

During the interview stress was laid on the Romanian-Egyptian relations of many-sided cooperation which develop continuously in the spirit of the understandings covenanted between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak. New ways and means were highlighted of expanding the cooperation between Romania and Egypt in the economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other areas of mutual interest.

### Official's Visit Reviewed

*AU2506160388 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1445 GMT 25 Jun 88*

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/06/1988—Over June 20-25, Dr 'Ali Lutfi, speaker of the Advisory Council (Shura), member of the Secretariat of the National Democratic Party of the Arab Republic of Egypt, paid a visit to Romania upon an invitation extended by the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

The Egyptian guest conducted talks at the headquarters of the Grand National Assembly, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and of the SDUF National Council. On the occasion, emphasis was placed on the ascending course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Egypt, which are set on the agreements and understandings reached at top level. Furthermore, opinions were exchanged on questions of the international life, more particularly, on developments in the Middle East.

During his stay in Romania, Dr 'Ali Lutfi saw round economic and sociocultural units in Bucharest and the County of Brasov.

## Ceausescu Receives Departing Polish Envoys

*AU2406185388 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1802 GMT 24 Jun 88*

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/6/1988—On Friday, June 24, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received the ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to Bucharest, Boguslaw Stachura, on ending his mission in Romania.

During the interview reference was made to the good ties of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Poland, as well as to the wish to further develop them in the mutual interest, in the interest of the cause of international understanding and peace.

The Polish ambassador warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the support he was granted in fulfilling his mission in Romania.

## 'Arafat Holds Final Round of Talks

### Talks Praise Ties

*LD2406134288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1211 GMT 24 Jun 88*

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jun (TANJUG)—The prospects for resolving the Middle East crisis was the central question which Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, discussed in a "tete-a-tete" meeting today.

After yesterday's first round of talks, this was the final Yugoslav-Palestinian dialogue at the highest level, held at the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade.

Within the framework of analyzing the latest Middle East developments, special stress was laid on the activity of the Nonaligned Movement to initiate a peace process in this region and on the contribution of the Movement to efforts to create favorable conditions for specific actions in this direction.

Dizdarevic and 'Arafat noted that it is essential to further contacts with all the forces in the world interested in resolving the Middle East problem, bearing in mind recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Such contacts should be encouraged, they stressed, also with those circles in Israel which have a growing awareness that the existing situation can no longer continue and that it is high time to find a just, permanent, and all-embracing solution to this long-lasting crisis.

The president of the SFRY Presidency and the leader of the Palestinian revolution stressed that the best way to achieve this aim would be to hold an international peace conference on the Middle East under the aegis of the United Nations and with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO.

They also exchanged views on the struggle against international terrorism, to which both sides attach a great deal of importance.

The two sides noted that Yugoslav-Palestinian friendly relations and cooperation are developing positively, not only on a bilateral, but also on a broad international basis, and that the present visit by Yasir 'Arafat to Yugoslavia will also contribute to this development.

### Says Resolution 242 Accepted

*LD2406150988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1416 GMT 24 Jun 88*

[Text] Belgarde, 24 June (TANJUG)—The Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat stated in Belgrade today that he was willing to meet official U.S. representatives and discuss with them a solution to the Palestinian issue and the Middle East crisis.

'Arafat said this at the end of his official visit to Yugoslavia during his talks in the TANJUG news agency offices, in reply to the qeustion of whether it was true that the PLO had passed to the White House an official document on relations with Israel.

The full text of this document was published by Israeli papers today as "a paper by Bassam Abu Sharif," one of 'Arafat's close associates who also was present during the talks with TANJUG.

During this meeting, the Palestinian leaders neither confirmed nor denied the authenticity of this document.

'Arafat said: I will not tell this to you, but to a U.S. representative. I can only have talks with the Israelis at an international conference. I am not a political amateur, I am the PLO chairman, he added.

'Arafat recalled that the U.S. side had said that the key to the solution of the Middle East problem was the PLO's acceptance of UN Resolution 242, but when he had publicly accepted it in Addis Ababa in the presence of UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, nothing happened.

Moreover, 'Arafat today reiterated that the PLO accepted all UN resolutions, including Resolutions 242 and 338.

'Arafat also denied once again the claim that recently Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had suggested that the PLO recognize Israel. This was misinterpreted, said 'Arafat.

### Departs Belgrade

*LD2406151788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 24 Jun 88*

[Text] Belgrade, 24 June (TANJUG)—Concluding his 3-day working and friendly visit to Yugoslavia, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, left Belgrade this afternoon.

At Belgrade airport Yasir 'Arafat was seen off by Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and other Yugoslav personalities.

## Mikulic Continues Talks in Turkey

### Report on Mikulic Toast

*LD2206192288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 22 Jun 88*

[Report on toast by FEC President Branko Mikulic at 22 June formal dinner in Ankara hosted by Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal]

[Text] Ankara, 22 Jun (TANJUG)—In response to his host's toast, FEC President Branko Mikulic said that Yugoslvia and Turkey are linked by a common commitment to enhance confidence and cooperation, and to peace, security and the progress of mankind.

Mikulic stressed that relations between the two countries are good and stable and stressed the importance of the results achieved in many spheres of bilateral cooperation developed from the respect for the principles of independence, equality, and mutual respect.

Mikulic pointed out the interest and readiness on both sides to expand and improve the quality of economic cooperation, primarily by developing the higher, long-term form of cooperation.

Branko Mikulic expressed his high opinion of the efforts by Turkey and its prime minister to make the country's socio-economic development more dynamic.

In his toast, the FEC president spoke about the "process of modernizing the Yugoslav economy and the need for the country's adequate participation in world development for which necessary conditions and prerequisites are being created." He explained that "the aspirations and the efforts we have made investments in to ensure a faster economic and technological development in our two countries will open up scope for bolder links and cooperation between our economies and for their joint ventures on third markets."

Mikulic said that "Turkish citizens of Yugoslav orgin and members of the Turkish nationalities in Yugoslavia with their constructive activities are significantly contributing to" strengthening of friendship and understanding between the SFRY and Turkey. He spoke in favor of further strengthening of bilateral relations in the areas of cultural, scientific-technical, and tourist cooperation.

The president of the FEC said that the recent meeting of the foreign ministers of the Balkan countries in Belgrade showed that "through joint efforts it is easier to eliminate difficulties and tensions in bilateral relations and create conditions for a development of substantial cooperation in all areas, as well as the fact that on this basis it is possible to build a positive atmosphere in which all of us in the region are interested." We highly respect Turkish efforts toward developing good relations in the Balkans and Turkish contribution to the development of multilateral cooperation. We are convinced that agreements reached at this meeting will be successfully realized in the climate of confidence and understanding and that they will ensure the continuity of multilateral political dialogue on the Balkans, to whose development we have jointly contibuted. Also, we believe that in the same spirit we can and should practice cooperation in the region of the Mediterranean, Mikulic stressed.

As for the international situation, Mikulic said that despite detente it is still burdened with a series of huge and serious problems, hotbeds, and war conflicts, as well as with increasing contradictions in international economic relations. In particular, he called attention to the fact that the debt crisis is continuing and deepening and that it "seriously threatens to undermine economic trends in the world." It is a joint responsibility of debtors and creditors to find solutions to this crisis in a way which would take into account the interests of both sides, as well as the interdependance between repaying of debts and a speedier development of the debtor countries, the president of the FEC stressed.

As a primarily nonaligned country, Yugoslavia is deeply interested in dealing with all international problems through peaceful ways and in ensuring a lasting stability and prosperity of all countries, Mikulic said. "Yugoslavia wishes to conduct cooperation with all countries which are in favor of strengthening peace, security, and cooperation on the bases of equality, respect for independence, and sovereignity of all the world countries, regardless of their size, economic or military power," Branko Mikulic concluded in his toast.

### Discusses International Issues

*LD2306133888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 23 Jun 88*

[Text] Ankara, 23 Jun (TANJUG)—Two-day official talks between the Yugoslav and Turkish prime ministers, Mikulic and Ozal, ended today in Ankara. As pointed today at their meeting, the talks revealed new possibilities for widening bilateral cooperation between the two Balkan countries, and in a wider sense, also Mediterranean countries. This orientation was also supported and welcomed in the talks between Turkish President Kenan Evren and Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC. The Turkish head of state received the FEC president after the final talks with Turgut Ozal.

This afternoon, Branko Mikulic and members of the Yugoslav delegation visited the well-known Anatolian Museum in Ankara and then left for Istanbul where he will have meeting with Turkish businessmen in order to find new opportunities for wider and more comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

During yesterday's and today's dialogue between the two delegations, led by FEC President Branko Mikulic and Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, it was pointed out that Yugoslavia and Turkey are interested in promoting economic relations, noting that there are no obstacles to this. As it was said, there is no reason why good political relations should not be crowned with better economic cooperation which currently, it was assessed, is only symbolic compared to existing opportunities. In this sense, it was pointed out in the talks that it is also necessary to develop higher forms of economic cooperation.

During the talks it was said that the economies of the two countries almost complement each other, and that in such a situation it is possible to develop industrial cooperation and joint participation on third markets. In this connection a joint venture in Iraq between Yugoslavia and Turkey was mentioned as an example.

Within the exchange of views on international questions, the two sides stressed their satisfaction with the recently held successful meeting of the Balkan countries' foreign ministers in Belgrade. The two sides agreed to be involved in opening wider cooperation and peace in the Balkans, the Mediterranean, and Europe. In this connection, particular emphasis was placed on the Mediterranean region and the elimination of hotbeds of crisis around it. Turkey supported Yugoslavia's initiative to hold a meeting of the Mediterranean countries for such aims.

Prime Ministers Mikulic and Ozal also expressed support for the efforts of the superpowers toward detente in the world, and also stressed the need for all other countries to join this process because without it, it was judged, detente could not be successful.

The two sides also discussed the Middle East problem and the problem of Cyprus. The Yugoslav side pointed out its view which, in both of these cases, supports the UN efforts.

Discussing international economic problems, Mikulic can Ozal expressed the closeness of Yugoslav and Turkish views, saying that adequate steps have not yet been taken in the world to solve the problem of debts, because of which all the countries in the world could one day face great difficulties.

### Meets With Ozal, Evren

*LD2406200788 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1715 GMT 24 Jun 88*

[Text] Istanbul, June 24 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Prime Minister Mikulic today ended his three-day visit to Turkey where he arrived at the invitation of Prime Minister Turgut Ozal.

During the visit Mikulic met with Turkish businessmen and representatives of Yugoslav firms in this country to discuss the promotion of Yugoslav-Turkish economic cooperation. It was stressed that Yugoslav firms should make even greater efforts in expanding cooperation with Turkish firms.

The two countries' economic cooperation falls behind their developed political relations, the two prime ministers said. Last year's Yugoslav-Turkish trade amounted to 167.5 million dollars, with the value of Yugoslav exports to Turkey being seven-fold its imports from this country.

Mikulic and Ozal expressed readiness for the promotion of economic relations through more advanced forms of cooperation, such as industrial cooperation and joint ventures on third markets.

The two prime ministers said that the Balkan countries' ministerial conference, held in Belgrade from February 24-26, contributed to an atmosphere of understanding in the region and the promotion of cooperation in the sphere of trade, science, culture, transport and human rights questions.

Mikulic also met with President Kenan Evren to discuss the promotion of bilateral cooperation.

### Leaves Istanbul

*LD2406201588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1747 GMT 24 Jun 88*

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jun (TANJUG)—FEC President Branko Mikulic returned tonight from his 3-day official, friendly visit to Turkey at the invitation of that country's premier, Turgut Ozal. Mikulic's talks with Ozal, as well as the SFRY premier's meeting with Turkish head of state Kenan Evren, confirmed the two countries' interest in promoting reciprocal friendly relations in all areas of cooperation. At Belgrade airport, Branko Mikulic was welcomed by FEC Vice President Milos Milosavljevic, and FEC General Secretary Zoran Miskovic.

### Krunic Greets New PCI General Secretary

*LD2206110788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0743 GMT 22 Jun 88*

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jun (TANJUG)—Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on behalf of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Communists and in his own name, sent warm greetings to the newly elected general secretary of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], Achille Occhetto, on his election to that post.

In the telegram, Krunic expresses the conviction that the Italian party, under Occhetto's leadership, will continue to play the important role which it has in Italy and in the West European left, and on the wider international level. The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium expresses the belief that the Italian Communists will continue to make a prominent contribution to the cause of peace and social progress.

As far as bilateral relations are concerned, Bosko Krunic expresses the conviction that there will continue to be successful development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the PCI, which has become one of the key components of friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

### Deputy Prime Minister Interviewed on Economy

*LD2106164488 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1503 GMT 21 Jun 88*

[Text] Belgrade, June 21 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia has in the past two and a half months succeeded in securing over one billion dollars of fresh funds from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), commercial banks and governments of creditor countries, Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister Janez Zemljaric said in an interview to TANJUG.

The consolidation of Yugoslavia's external debts, he said, is running according to plan and 280 million dollars have already arrived in the National Bank of Yugoslavia's accounts.

"These funds secure the functioning of the foreign exchange market, the liberalization of imports and the start of the modernization of the economy," Zemljaric said. "We believe that by the end of the year, we will succeed in securing all the 1.4 million dollars of additional credits, as planned under the program of external debt consolidation."

Zemljaric expressed satisfaction with the successful revival of the Yugoslav foreign exchange market. From late May to date, 215 million dollars of foreign currencies have been sold on it. The National Bank intervened with only 50 million dollars and the country's foreign exchange reserves increased.

Commenting on the federal government's package of measures for the stabilization of the economy, adopted last month, Zemljaric rejected as malicious and unfounded claims that they were forced by foreign creditors.

He explained that the current economic policy and directions of changes in the economic system were traced already in November last year in the government's program for curbing inflation.

The Yugoslav Government is now busy working on a reform of the economic system. It will send a draft of the necessary legislative changes to the Federal Assembly in September. Their adoption is planned to be by December 1 so that the implementation of the reform, the backbone of which will be market economy and less state interference in the operation of enterprises, could start from the new year.

"The fact that the economic reform is being prepared concurrently with the changes in the country's Constitution is of particular importance," Zemljaric said.

Commenting on the start of the implementation of the new measures (liberalization of prices, imports and foreign exchange), Janez Zemljaric said that only urgent changes in the economic system and the structure of Yugoslavia's economy "can ensure an efficient struggle against inflation" and stabilization of the economy. The price rises, he said, should not be viewed only through the initial wave of price hikes in June. It is realistic to expect, he said, that relative calm will return to the market soon.

The credit-monetary policy should contribute to this. The policy is basically restrictive, but not to a measure that could "endanger the vital functions of the economy." The economy's burden and non-production spending must both be reduced. Salaries are limited only in the second and third quarter of the year and Zemljaric indicated the possibility that certain restrictions could be lifted in the autumn as another incentive to better performance by workers.

In the forthcoming economic reform, Yugoslavia will count on the development of the small-scale economy more than in the past. Zemljaric said that estimates show that the small-scale economy could provide as many as two million 500,000 jobs (Yugoslavia's current total employment figure is nearly seven million). This could considerably help reduce unemployment in the country.

The development of the small-scale economy, said Zemljaric, is still faced with numerous administrative-bureaucratic obstacles and the attitude that "the strengthening of the private sector could undermine socialism" in the country.

## Commentary Views Ljubljana Protest Meeting

*AU2606175988 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 26 Jun 88*

[Unattributed commentary from the "Sunday at 10" program]

[Text] While approximately 230 delegates at the Conference of the LC Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] in the Army Hall in Topcider were taking the floor one after another and were speaking about the Yugoslav character of our Army, its revolutionary traditions, and its contribution to the self-managing development of the country and democratic social trends, other meetings, and it is difficult to say whether or not this was coincidental, were also taking place.

Their apparent or hidden symbolism had completely different messages, as did the actual words expressed publicly. At the Liberation Square in Ljubljana thousands of people demonstrated their support for Janez Jansa, David Tasic, and Ivan Borstner, who have been accused of committing the criminal act of divulging military secrets. The demonstration was branded a political-cultural manifestation. It was described as cultural presumably because, in addition to some speeches, several poems were cited and songs sung. But, judging by the method of organization and primarily by the messages, it was not difficult to conclude, even for those who do not regularly follow events in our most northern republic, that this was exclusively a political act.

It has become noticeable that the more the official organs have explained and stated that the legal proceedings against the three accused have been conducted in accordance with the law right from the start, the more the legality of the proceedings has been asserted. Although there is a transparent logic according to which a continually repeated request for legality is the same as saying that there is no legality, all the well-intentioned and somewhat confused people are nevertheless still not clear as to why such assertions are being made.

Part of the answer was given by the participants in the meeting in Ljubljana themselves, as has been the case in the past. They carried banners which read: Free Jansa; for democracy, human rights, freedom of expression; for security under the law and the sovereignty of slovenia; no military courts—we have civil courts. In addition to this we should mention an impudent claim that Jansa was not arrested, but kidnapped.

When in addition to these demands and claims one considers the discussion on the Slovene language in the YPA organized by a Slovene SAWP Committee on the same day, the essence of the motives for gatherings and protests becomes clearer. In the above mentioned discussion about the Slovene language in the YPA it was said that it would be normal for the Army to maintain contacts with the population only in the language of that particular nation, that Serbo-Croatian is privileged, that some units should be made nationally homogeneous rather than composed of members of different nationalities.

At the conference of the LC Organization in the YPA and on many other occasions, it was clearly stated that the unacceptable attacks on the concept of the all people's defense, the YPA, and other insinuations about the lack of democracy and freedom should not be identified with the feelings of the whole of the Slovene nation because it is loyal to Yugoslavia and its self-managing development, and to the Army itself. These claims also came from the most authoritative places in Slovenia. How can one then explain that at the fore of the meeting in Ljubljana was the Republican Conference of Slovene Youth Organization, its president, a committee set up within the Slovene SAWP, and the president of the Ljubljana University Youth Conference, and that a discussion in which nationally homogeneous army units were proposed is being conducted within the Slovene SAWP?

The support to Jansa is obviously something more. It is perhaps support for different views. What kind of views and why, will perhaps be explained by the Slovene LC Central Committee session scheduled for tomorrow [27 June].

### Slovene Assembly Rejects Strikers' Demands

*LD2406123088 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2036 GMT 23 Jun 88*

[Text] Maribor, June 23 (TANJUG)—At its session today, the Assembly of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia did not accept the demands of the striking workers of Maribor's Tam truck factory for the resignation of the Federal Government and a special session of the Federal Assembly to consider the abolition of the interventionst law on personal incomes.

The Tam workers' strike, in its third day, has been undertaken in protest against wage cuts and a decline in the living standards as a consequence of the application of economic measures taken by the Federal Government last month, which provide for cutting down the unlawfully raised wages, consumption and investments, in order to stabilize the economic situation in the country and lower inflation.

The Slovene parliament assessed today that to grant the demands would be to contravene the adopted program of guidelines for transition to the market economy, a program which has been approved by the Slovene Assembly.

The Assembly of Slovenia upholds the adopted guidelines for the market economy and asks the employed to contribute to the implementation of this policy within their abilities.

At a rally held outside their factory this morning, the workers rejected the offered 7.6-percent increase of their personal incomes as they had insisted on a 50-percent increase, so that 1,500 workers headed for the centre of Maribor. On their way, they were joined by 3,000 workers from other factories. A small group of strikers provoked an incident by forcing their (?way to) the town hall and attacking the president of the town executive council.

The strike continues with the workers demanding that a representative of the Federal Government or the Federal Assembly be present at their rally tomorrow.

### Strikers Return to Work

*LD2406201988 Belgrade TANJUG Dometic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1944 GMT 24 Jun 88*

[Text] Maribor, 24 Jun (TANJUG)—The strike by several thousand workers of the TAM, Elektrokovina, MTT, and other work organizations in Maribor ended today. However, things are not yet back to normal, the Presidium of the Maribor LC City Committee stated at this afternoon's expanded session. Stands were adopted at the session on additional work and tasks by subjective forces, especially communists.

The Presidium noted that the strike, which was a result of social difficulties, later assumed the character of unacceptable methods used at mass public meetings and protests, at which any dialogue or genuine resolve had been jeopardized.